Morning Oregonian

VOL. 26,—NO. 8162. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATS AND STEAMBOATS.

regon City Route.
LATONA ON AND AFTER MAY 1st [illegible] Portland at 10 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. [illegible] days [illegible] P. M. Oregon City

l and LaCamas Route.
Monday April [illegible] the STR. TRAVELER [illegible] River [illegible] Dock, foot of [illegible] P. M., for LaCamas. Return-[illegible] at 7 A. M., calling at Vancouver, all intermediate landings. For freight or at dock or on boat.
W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

tte Steamboat Co's Str's
[illegible] CALLIOPE, Capt. W. H. Pope; [illegible] Portland daily at 2 P. M. [illegible] south side; for Vancouver, [illegible] LaCamas, Washougal, Van's Land-[illegible]

AQUINA BAY.
rah for the Seaside
RSION TICKETS
o Yaquina Bay and Return, $7 00.
[illegible] to Return until Sept 30, 1886.
[illegible] Agt. O & C R. R.

For Tillamook.
[illegible] JOHN GABRIELSEN [illegible] trips from Astoria [illegible] Freight [illegible] Astoria [illegible] P [illegible] O. R. & N. Co. [illegible] Field [illegible] Astoria [illegible]

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S. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,
Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Van-[illegible] daily Sundays excepted. For freight [illegible] on board at foot of Morrison street between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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R. TELEPHONE
MORRISON ST. TUESDAY, THURS-[illegible] Sundays at 9 A. M. [illegible] Monday, Wednesday, Fri-[illegible] at Kalama with N. P. R. R. to [illegible] Portland with O & C and Westside [illegible] and Oregon City boats, and Eastern [illegible]
E. A. SEELY, Agent, Portland.
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st Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all [illegible] south and southeast,
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ORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
is the ONLY Line Running
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urlant Day Coaches,
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Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS,
THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

[illegible] Portland at 3 P. M. daily, arrive at Min-[illegible] St. Paul at noon, fourth day
PACIFIC DIVISION
[illegible] Front and G daily at 11 00 A. M., arrive [illegible] 6:15 P. M., connecting with O. R. & N. boats for Puget Sound.
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Tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable [illegible] can be obtained only at
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[illegible] the East arrives at 10.30 A. M.
[illegible] Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul [illegible] and Dayton, and close connections made [illegible] Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at [illegible] terminal.

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[illegible] RTLAND.	FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
12 Midnight,	Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A.M., as follows.
[illegible] July 4	Oregon, Saturday July 3
[illegible] July 9	Columbia, Thursday July 8
[illegible] July 14	State Tuesday July 13
[illegible] July 19	Oregon Sunday July 18
[illegible] July 24	Columbia, Friday July 23
[illegible] July 29	State Wednesday July 28
[illegible] August 3	Oregon, Tuesday Aug 3

[illegible] fifth day thereafter until further notice.
[illegible] any reserves the right to change steamers [illegible]

o Astoria
o, Clatsop, Canby.
[illegible] daily except Sun-[illegible]
MPIAN [illegible] Ash st. at 9 30 A. M. on Tuesday and [illegible] Saturday running with [illegible] to Astoria Fort Canby [illegible] connection made by O. R. [illegible] Clatsop Beach.
DALLES AND CASCADES.
[illegible] A. M. except Sunday.
TO DAYTON.
Portland 7 A. M. Monday, Wednesday [illegible] for Dayton and way points, returning Thursdays and Saturdays.
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[illegible] nections made at Ashland with stages of [illegible] Oregon and Idaho Stage Company
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
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4 00 P. M. Lebanon 9 20 P. M.
4 45 A. M. Portland 10 05 A. M.
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R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the [illegible] on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.
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[illegible] A. M. Corvallis [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M. Portland [illegible]
[illegible] Oregon Pacific [illegible]
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LEAVE.
[illegible] P. M. McMinnville 8 00 P. M.
[illegible] 5 45 A. M. Portland [illegible] A. M.
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[illegible] change [illegible] to change sailing [illegible]
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[illegible] TISTICAL OREGONIAN.
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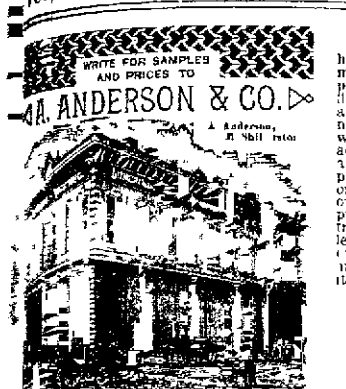

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Similar testimony from the highest sources [illegible] abundant, and more of it will be given to the public.

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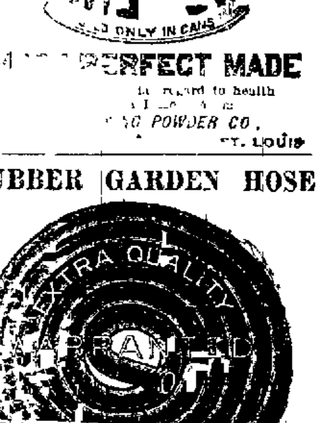

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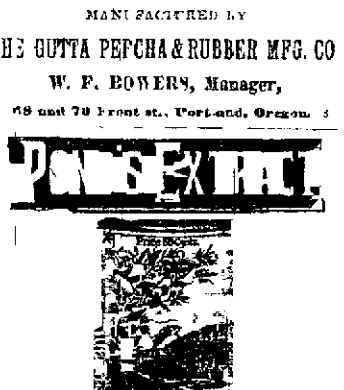

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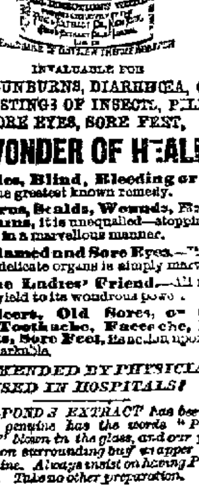

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WASHINGTON.

A Party Debate on the President's Veto Messages.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The President Vetoes the Northern Montana Right of Way Bill—Attorney General Garland Expected to Resign Soon

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The speaker laid before the house the twenty one veto messages transmitted by the president yesterday. The first message read was referred, without comment, to the committee on invalid pensions, but the disposition of the next message, vetoing the bill granting a pension to Erwin L. Harrington, consumed more time.

Matson, of Indiana, moved its reference, pending which Holmes, of Iowa, stating that reference of the bill would be the end of it, moved that its consideration be postponed until Friday; rejected, 98 yeas, 121 nays.

Burrows of Michigan, moved to amend Matson's motion by adding instructions requesting the committee on invalid pensions to report the bill and message back on Friday.

Jackson, of Pennsylvania, attacked the veto policy of the president, who, he declared, was not actuated by any regard for the worth and merit of private pension bills. His reason for vetoing the bills was not that they were unworthy. His reason was apparent on the face of his message. He was in sympathy with the party opposed to pensioning Union soldiers, and he did not propose that any Union soldiers should be pensioned if he could avoid it. It was said that the president meant right; he did mean right, to please a certain element of the country, but not right to please honest and loyal people.

CLEVELAND DEFENDED.

McMillan of Pennsylvania—The present president has signed more private pension bills than any other president in the same space of time.

Jackson—And has vetoed more good ones than all the other presidents put together.

Perkins of Kansas addressed himself to consideration of the pending message and criticised the position taken by the president.

Matson thought that the messages should be considered carefully. The gentlemen on the other side seemed determined to get at the president. The democrats were determined the president should have fair play, and they would stand by that position. It was not fair play to the president to undertake, upon hasty consideration, to pass a bill over his veto.

Wagg of Wisconsin, said that there seemed to be an idea in the house that it was the duty of the president to abdicate his office in favor of the majority of the committee on invalid pensions. Whenever, in the exercises of the constitutional prerogatives given him, he examined legislation to see whether or not it was provident and wise, it was charged that he had perpetrated an outrage on the American people. He maintained that the president was honestly discharging his duties. When, in the exercise of his judgment, he sent legislation back to the house with his reasons for withholding his approval, the house should act upon the question not with demagogic speeches, but with judicial and deliberate consideration.

He (Bragg) was glad to find that at last there was a man in the executive chair who had the nerve and courage to place his hands upon legislation when he thought it improper whether it were pension or railroad legislation. [Applause on the democratic side.]

Burrows's motion to instruct was lost—yeas 109, noes 134—and the message was referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

THE NEXT MESSAGE.

The next was the message vetoing the bill granting a pension to Catharine L. McCarthy.

Matson moved its reference to the committee on invalid pensions, and Browne moved instructions requiring the committee to report it back on or before Monday next. Browne criticised the action of the president, and invoked God's mercy on the man who had the heart to veto a bill for relief of the widow of a man who died in line of duty to his country. He sarcastically reflected upon the manner in which the experienced soldier, commander-in-chief of the army, treated his comrades. His excellency belonged to that class of men, who, during the war, were afraid of nothing but danger, but now he stood valorously, armed cap-a-pie, with a veto in his hand, between the unfortunate soldiers and the treasury of the United States. President Cleveland would go down to history as the great American objector.

Conger, of Iowa, resented the language used by the president as throwing slurs upon the motives of congress, and as insulting to Union soldiers.

BAYNE'S OPINION.

Bayne of Pennsylvania took the same view and suggested that democrats who stood by the veto would have their manhood very severely taxed.

Cannon of Illinois read in the vetoes a story that while Cleveland was president there would be no further pension legislation. There were great questions in this country calling for the attention of the executive, yet the president pushed them all aside and appeared anxious to pander to nobody except that little solid knot that came from the solid South. He wanted to get their applause; they cast solid votes in nominating conventions. There he stood, looking through a gimlet hole with a magnifying glass, hunting for excuses, and heaping derision upon the heads of poor men who lost their health in the service of their country. That was statesmanship! [Applause on the republican side, which was received with answering applause and laughter among the democrats.]

"Oh, yes," continued Cannon, "and I tell you that you will have to defend it before November. [Renewed applause on the democratic side.] The gentlemen who are clapping their hands can defend it. They have the kind of constituents who believe in it. [Applause and laughter on the republican side.] You will have to defend it before November. These men who are entitled to their pensions, with their friends and with public opinion and the sense of justice in this country will send a congress here which will pass these bills and other proper pension legislation over the president's veto." [Applause on the republican side.]

Morrison drew a comparison between the work of republican and democratic congresses, for the purpose of pointing out that nearly all pension legislation of importance had been enacted by the democrats. Only a few days ago the republicans had filibustered against a proposition to raise money for the payment of pensions. The gentlemen, in talking about these vetoes, forget that nearly all of these bills had been vetoed by a republican commissioner of pensions, years ago.

The motion to instruct was lost, yeas 115, nays [illegible] and the message was referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—On motion of Edmunds it was ordered that the senate meet at 11 A. M. in the next six days, and that after the call for and disposition of resolutions the time remaining until 12:30 shall be devoted to the calendar, beginning with the first case thereon, that every matter objected to shall be passed by, and debate shall be limited to five minutes.

The senate then resumed consideration of amendments to the river and harbor bill, but it was temporarily laid aside, and the chair laid before the senate a message from the president vetoing the bill authorizing the construction of railroads through Indian country in Northern Montana. The message was read.

Dawes moved to refer the bill and message to the committee on Indian affairs, and he desired to have go with this remark the message's statement of the treaty "which had affected the president so sensibly." The committee which had reported the bill had (he said) thought that it was regarding the rights of the Indians. That article was in these words: "For the purpose of establishing travelling thoroughfares through this country, and better to enable the president to execute the provisions of this treaty the aforesaid nations and tribes do hereby consent and agree that the United States may, in the countries respectively occupied and claimed by them construct roads of every description, establish lines of telegraph and military posts, use materials of every kind found in the Indian country, and build houses for agencies, missions, schools, mills and stations, and for every other purpose for which they may be required, and permanently occupy as much land as may be necessary for the various purposes above enumerated, including the use of wood for fuel and land for grazing; and that the navigation of all lakes and streams shall be forever free to citizens of the United States."

The motion was agreed to, and the bill and message were referred.

The senate resumed consideration of amendments to the river and harbor bill. Harris and Whitthorne argued against the amendment reducing the appropriation for the Cumberland river above Nashville from $100,000 to $50,000, and McMillan defended and explained the action of the committee. The amendment was rejected, ayes 22, nays 22.

Harris argued against the amendment striking out the item of $25,000 for the Hiawassee river in Tennessee.

McMillan defended it, remarking that the senate was taking on itself responsibility for appropriations not recommended by the committee of commerce, nor asked for by the board of engineers. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 25, nays 15. Adjourned.

ANOTHER VETO.

The President Disapproves the Northern Montana Right of Way Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The president to-day sent to the senate without his approval the bill granting to railroads a right of way through an Indian reservation in Northern Montana. "The reservation referred to," the president says, "stretches across the extreme northern part of Montana, with British America for its northern boundary. It contains an area of over 30,000 square miles. It is dedicated to Indian occupancy by the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, and act of congress of April 1, 1874. No railroads are within immediate approach to its boundaries and only one, as shown in recent maps, is under construction in a neighborhood leading in its direction. The surrounding country is sparsely settled, and I have been unable to ascertain that the necessities of commerce or any public exigencies demand this legislation, which would affect so seriously the rights and interests of the Indians on the reservation. The bill is in the nature of a general right of way for railways through this reservation. The Indian occupants have not given their consent, neither have they been consulted regarding it, nor is there any proviso for securing their consent or agreement to the location or construction of railroads. If the United States must exercise its right of eminent domain over Indian territories for the general welfare of the whole country it should be done cautiously, with due regard for the interest of the Indians, and to no greater effect than the exigencies of the public service require."

The president then states that bills tending somewhat in the direction of this general character of legislation, affecting the rights of Indians, reserved to them by treaty stipulations, have been presented to him during the present session of congress which have received his reluctant approval, though he is by no means certain that a mistake has not been made in passing such laws without providing for consent to such grants by the Indian occupants, and otherwise more closely guarding their rights and interests.

"I hoped," the president says, "that each of the bills as it received my approval would be the last of the kind presented."

He says, in conclusion: "The bill now before me is much more general in its terms than those which preceded it. It ignores the right of the Indians to be consulted as to the disposition of their lands. It invites general invasion of the Indian country. I am impressed with the belief that the bill does not sufficiently guard against an invasion of the rights and disturbance of the peace and quiet of the Indians on the reservation mentioned, nor am I satisfied that legislation is demanded by any exigency of public welfare."

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

COX WANTS TO COME HOME.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It may almost be considered settled that Hon. S. S. Cox will shortly resign his position as United States minister to Turkey and seek re-election to congress. A prominent representative in this city has received a letter from him, in which he relates the reluctance with which he accepted his new duties, and spoke of the pressure which has been brought to bear upon him to come back to New York. In conclusion he expressed a desire to return. He said he would be more at home in congress although he had been received with great honors and cordiality at the sultan's court and that he would be able to serve his country better in the national legislature than at Constantinople. It is stated that his successor will be Charles F. Arthur Guyarre, of Louisiana, a gentleman widely known in the South, and of literary attainments.

THE OREGON SWAMP LAND CASES.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Nothing recently has attracted so much attention in the interior department as the decision of the Oregon and California swamp land cases. All the law talent in the department, together with Assistant Secretary Hawkins, has been studying the case, and finally a decision has been prepared and submitted to the secretary which will practically settle the whole matter, involving 30,000 acres. There is much confidence in the special agent who is now engaged in looking up unsegregated lands in both states. It is thought probable that settlers who have gone upon lands in good faith, understanding them to be government lands, will not be molested.

OREGON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Hermann has secured the re-establishment of the postoffice at Willow Springs in Oregon, and the appointment of Nicholas Cooke as postmaster. Also the appointment of Arthur McGraw as postmaster at Bradbury, in Columbia county, Oregon. He has also secured an increase in the mail service from Eugene City to Coburg, in Oregon.

The senate agreed to-day to an amendment to the river and harbor bill increasing the appropriation for the Coquille river, [illegible], and Yaquina harbor. Other Oregon items in the bill were not reached.

THE LA ABRA MEXICAN CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The report upon the La Abra Mexican claim, prepared by Senator Morgan, was reported to the senate to-day. It says the country will not be satisfied that its honor has been vindicated by the mere rejection of the convention, when the vote of the senate does not clear up the plain the strong array of facts which tend to show that the demand against Mexico is unjust, and has no substantial foundation. Senator Browne made a long minority report adverse to the bill.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, July —The senate will probably spend most of this week on the river and harbor bill. It is believed that when the senate finishes with the bill it will be larger by $3,000,000 than when it left the house. The latter passed it with an aggregate of $15,000,000. It is the prevailing opinion that the senate is piling up the aggregate of this bill for the express purpose of defeating it, and getting the credit of doing it.

GARLAND MAY SOON RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Strong opinion prevails here that Attorney-General Garland will soon retire from the cabinet. It is stated that if at any time within the past six months his resignation had been formally tendered the president would have accepted it, though he was not willing to invite it. Ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana has been here much of the time lately and it is freely predicted that he will soon succeed Garland.

FORFEITURE BILL APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The president has approved the act to forfeit the land granted to the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the states of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast and to restore the same to settlement.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Nominations—Postmasters: J. J. Hennessy, White Sulphur Springs, Montana; Robert K. Vandever, Raton, N. Mex.; John A. Harris, Cheney, W. T.; J. [illegible] Nehr, Ellensburg, W. T.

Petroleum V. Nasby
[illegible] band [illegible] The [illegible] swole [illegible] a friend gave me HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE [illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

Gen. Sherman Addresses the San Francisco Veterans.

PLANS FOR A FAST-MAIL SERVICE.

The Panama Canal and the Tehuantepec Ship Railway—The Usual Budget of San Francisco Notes—Events at Astoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—As soon as the arrival of Gen. W. T. Sherman became known yesterday he was invited to the hall of Thomas Post, G. A. R., in the evening. He accepted the invitation. Gen. S. W. Backus made an address of welcome.

President Wilson then introduced Gen. Sherman, who was received with cheers as he stepped forward. Briefly, the general spoke as follows: "Friends and Comrades:—To me it is a pleasure to meet you here and look into the faces of comrades of years ago. I know I may speak to you as man to man, without it being misunderstood. I came from St. Louis, leaving there last Friday night, and so that I might travel quietly I even requested the agent there not to mention my departure. I am here, however, an old veteran, I guess the oldest in this room. I look back forty years to the time of my first arrival in your state, and although I have of late years been away from you I am familiar with your country, from San Diego to snow-capped Shasta. I don't know anyone who antedates me, but I suppose of course there are some. I am your comrade, a brother in the Grand Army of the Republic, a body of men worthy of the respect and commanding esteem of our whole country.

"Now, kind friends, I ask of you the privilege of reviewing memories of very early days in California, and I would like about one month's time in which to leisurely visit my old friends, but you can surely count upon me at the encampment in August. Grand Army posts are scattered over our entire country, and every member should become a teacher to instill into the hearts of your children the principles for which you fought, and the objects of your organization, until from Maine to California all will understand that the great civil war was one of the worst of wars, and that the men who fought to suppress it and maintain the honor of our flag were the best and purest patriots God ever made." [Prolonged applause.]

At this juncture Garfield and Meade posts were admitted, and having arrived after the address, Gen. Sherman was prevailed on to make a second speech for the benefit of visiting comrades. He spoke briefly for a few minutes, after which three hearty cheers were given for the honored guest. All present then passed in line before the general, and each received a warm grasp of his hand.

THEY ARE TO HAVE A FAST MAIL SERVICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—According to reports received in this city to-day the fast train service of the Union Pacific is assured. Agents of the Union Pacific have been in consultation with officials of the line between Omaha and Chicago recently, with a view of inducing some one of the roads to put on a train to be run in connection with the proposed fast express between this city and Omaha. It is understood that both the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul favor the scheme, and one of these lines is expected to enter the arrangement. The Union Pacific train to be used as fast express service, will consist of a baggage, express, mail, smoking and sleeping cars, with indefinitely appointed day coaches. At present the time to Omaha is eighty five hours. It is proposed to reduce the time to sixty five hours by traveling at a rate of forty miles an hour. The Union Pacific has had new, increased and powerful engines built expressly for this service and the coaches will also be new and provided with every convenience and comfort. At way stations mails will be thrown off and taken aboard without stopping. It is inferred that the new service shall be in successful operation by September 1.

WANTS DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 7.—John Anderson has brought suit in the superior court against J. J. K. Stepart for $13,500 for false imprisonment, alleging that on the 1st inst. at Oakland defendant appeared before Judge Hamilton of Alameda and procured the arrest of plaintiff as an insane person. It is further alleged that defendant was doing as [illegible] maliciously, and as a reason for this action alleges that in February last plaintiff and Louise Stepart, who is a lady of more than 25 years of age, a daughter of defendant, entered into a contract and engagement to be married, which engagement has never been broken or rescinded, and which was made and entered into with defendant's knowledge and consent. He further alleges that no time was fixed for the marriage, and plaintiff becoming impatient at the delay, on June 30 requested defendant to fix a time when the marriage should be solemnized, whereupon defendant became enraged, threatened to have plaintiff incarcerated in an insane asylum, and did procure his arrest by a police officer, who restrained him of his liberty for thirty hours. Plaintiff alleges that when examined by the superior court no evidence of insanity was found to exist, and he was discharged.

THE SCHOONER TO BLAME.

SAN FRANCISCO, July —The local inspector of steam vessels to-day made a report of the investigation of the collision between the steamer Yaquina and the schooner J. H. [illegible]ngton, which occurred about twelve miles west of Point Bonita, on the morning of March 30 and which resulted in the capsizing of the schooner. He reports that Capt. Bennett of the Yaquina, was using all caution at the time, and that he is free from all blame. The evidence showed that no light was shown on the schooner, as required by law.

ARRIVAL OF THE PORTLAND STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The steamer State of California, due early this morning from Astoria and Portland did not arrive in this port till 8 o'clock in the evening, about twelve hours behind time. The cause of the delay was continuous head winds on the trip. As she had been reported leaving Astoria at night, her non-arrival caused some anxiety among those having relatives or friends aboard. The State took fifty four hours to make the voyage from Astoria to this port. Her usual time is about forty hours.

CHINESE MURDER CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Judge Toohy this morning continued the order for the execution of Fong Ah Sing until the 23d inst. Fong Ah Sing is the Chinaman who, in the latter part of 1880, murdered a Chinese courtesan who accidentally spilled some water on him while he was passing under her window. Appeal was again taken from judgment after the second trial, but the supreme court confirmed the judgment, and yesterday Judge Toohey received a remitter to that effect.

SMALL FIRE.

Fire took place this afternoon in A. Bertin's dyeing establishment at 130 Bush street. The fire was soon under control. Bertin's establishment was damaged to the extent of about $4,000; no insurance. Pons & Fontaine's restaurant adjoining, was damaged about $[illegible]; fully insured.

ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—A Chinaman named Ah Sam, formerly employed as a house servant by C. W. Horn at 606 Brush street, visited the house last night and made an attempt to kidnap Jimmy Horn, the four year old son of his former employer. Sam was arrested and taken to prison.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The early closing movement which the retail clerks association has been agitating for some time past was inaugurated last night by a majority of the retail storekeepers along the principal streets of the city, the stores being closed at 8 o'clock.

STATE DISPATCHES.

NOTES FROM ASTORIA.

ASTORIA, July 7.—This afternoon Henry Fehle, aged 23, of Germany, a sailor on the bark Beemah, while engaged aloft, fell from the crosstrees, fracturing his skull. He was conveyed to the hospital, and died about one hour after. Deceased shipped from Liverpool.

The frequent fatal disasters to fishermen on the bar fail to serve as a warning to others. A [illegible] reported here this evening of the drowning to-day of the boat puller of one of Hanthorn's boats.

The salmon run is improving. The Kinney cannery averaged fifteen to a boat to-day, the best average for more than a month.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHUFELDT.

His Opinion of the Panama Canal and the Tehuantepec Ship Railway.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Rear Admiral Schufeldt, of the United States navy, to-day addressed the executive committee of the chamber of commerce on the subject of the Panama canal and Tehuantepec ship railroad. He said that only about one tenth of the work on the canal had been completed, and this was said not to be permanent. He could form no opinion when the canal would be finished. Some of the dredging must be repeated. In conclusion he said: "I object to the Panama and Nicaragua canals because they would damage our commerce. San Francisco would lose its Mexican and South American trade, and the canal would put San Francisco on a side track. From a national point of view this canal is a serious mistake. What we want on this coast is a fleet and coast defense. We could not supply this coast with a navy in time of war by canal. Build your ships here. I understand from Senator Conger's report that Mexico will give us the privilege of transporting men-of-war across the Tehuantepec railroad in war time."

Of the Tehuantepec route the admiral said it was discouraged on account of difficulties with the Mexican government. The distance is about 140 miles. He said: "I think the French will go on with the Panama work even if the French government must see it through, but it is not a question of this capital's. National pride is enlisted in France. Not over 100 men were working when I came over. As a financial and commercial project I would not put any money in it."

MONTANA.

PRESIDENT HARRIS AT HELENA.

HELENA, July 7.—President Harris of the Northern Pacific, in an interview, had his attention called to an item from the Omaha Herald that fast passenger trains would be put on the Union Pacific next month. He said the Northern Pacific would meet any time the Union Pacific would make from common points between Chicago and Umatilla.

A LABOR RIOT THREATENED.

ST. PAUL, July 7.—Bozeman, Mont., special to the Pioneer Press: At Timber Line the Knights of Labor, supported by all the non-union men, to-day decided to resist the coal company's order that all Knights should leave the gulch. The company at once closed its store and butcher shop. A committee of Knights was sent to Bozeman for provisions. The situation is critical and bloodshed is feared.

ITALY.

PORTRAIT OF THE POPE.

LONDON, July 7.—Harry Thiddens, a young Irish artist, whose portraits of Abbe Liszt, De Brazza and other celebrities have been attracting much attention in London this week, is now privately exhibiting a striking life size portrait of Pope Leo XIII. He painted it this spring at the Vatican, where his holiness gave sittings, a privilege which he has rarely granted. The picture will shortly be exhibited in the United States.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

ROME, July 7.—Cholera returns to-day are as follows: Venice, 2 new cases and 1 death, Brindisi 15 new cases and 71 deaths, Latiana, 70 new cases and 25 deaths, San Vito, 3 new cases and 14 deaths, Tortana, 5 new cases and 11 deaths.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN THE EAST.

LONDON, July 7.—Special dispatches agree in describing the outlook in the East as gloomy. The massing of Russian troops in Bessarabia has caused great anxiety. The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Constantinople says there is a general belief that a war between Russia and Austria will not be long delayed. The Russian government is pressing the porte to pay the indemnity due Russia. A dispatch to the [illegible] from Salonica says: Russian agents are swarming all over Macedonia. Russian newspapers urge Russia to intervene in Bulgaria, unless Prince Alexander be speedily deposed by his subjects. European newspapers regard Russia's action at Batoum as a reply to England's sympathy with Bulgaria.

FRANCE.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, July 7.—March & Brothers' oil factory at Dunkerque has been burned. The loss is 600,000 francs. Five hundred persons are thrown out of work by the fire.

A syndicate of the chamber of trade has resolved to adopt a national trade mark, in order to prevent fraudulent imitations of French manufactures abroad.

De Lesseps recently asked M. de Freycinet to hasten the decision of the Panama canal lottery committee, so that the chamber of deputies might settle the question before the summer vacation. The prime minister declined to interfere in the matter.

BELGIUM.

UNIVERSITY BURNED.

BRUSSELS, July [illegible].—The great hall and entire [illegible] wing of the university of Brussels was burned to-day. A part of the library was saved.

A [illegible] is reported in Damioff, government of Minsk, Russia. The governor, at the head of a military force, finally succeeded in restoring order. During the disturbance thirty three persons were injured, nine of whom are in a critical condition.

CANADA.

[illegible] THE TABLES ON US.

LONDON, Ont., July 7.—A great sensation was caused here to-day by the announcement of the flight to the United States of Edward Harris, member of a prominent firm of solicitors, besides taking $20,000 in cash. Various funds belonging to wealthy clients are in a serious state of entanglement. The total loss is not known, but it is supposed to be about $10,000. It is believed Harris is temporarily insane.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

DISCOVERY OF DYNAMITE.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The arrest of four men employed by the Singer machine company at Elizabeth, New Jersey, for stealing nearly 2000 shuttles has led to the discovery of quantities of dynamite and arms in the houses of two of the men. The police, in searching for shuttles and parts of machines which were stolen from the company, found cartridges, bombs, dynamite and loaded pistols and guns. The explosives, weapons and stolen property were confiscated by the police. It is said the names of a number of anarchists are on the pay rolls of the Singer company. These men hold frequent secret meetings, and are storing away weapons of every description in secure places.

MAXWELL'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Judge Van Wagoner of the criminal court, to-day overruled the motion made recently by Maxwell's attorneys for a new trial. As soon as the prisoner shall have been sentenced an appeal will be taken to the supreme court. If this shall prove unsuccessful the case will be taken to the United States court on the ground that the state law, which allows the prosecution more challenges of jurors than the defense, is unconstitutional.

THREE BROTHERS KILLED.

HENRIETTA, Tex., July 7.—Lewis, Elmer, and James Smith brothers were killed this morning in Clay county. They attempted to stop the erection of a fence on property claimed by them, and a fight ensued between them and the builders of the fence, in which the three brothers were shot to death. The party of fence builders are surrendered.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

NEW YORK, July 7.—John Warren, a middle-aged Canadian, who with his son, has been living in a flat on Ninth street for a few months this morning shot his son dead and then killed himself. No cause for the crime is known.

A SWINDLER ABSCONDS.

SAVANNAH, July 7.—William Tilghman Owen, superintendent of the Planters' rice mill of this city has absconded. By securing advances on bogus warehouse receipts he swindled four of the city banks out of $25,000.

THE LAST HOPE GONE

The English Counties Vote against Home Rule.

TREMENDOUS TORY MAJORITIES.

The Conservatives now Confident of a Working Majority in Parliament—The Opinion of Labouchere—Cable Specials.

LONDON, July 7.—Returns from the English counties show large gains for the conservatives, who are winning some of the county divisions by sweeping majorities. Such is the case in north Cambridgeshire and in Shropshire, west Somersetshire and northeast and southwest Warwickshire, in all of which the tories have won seats held by liberals in the last house. The tories have also taken Carnarvon from the liberals. The Gladstonites have captured Elgin from the unionist candidate who represented the district in the last house.

The tories so far have gained 12 seats, the unionists 2, the Gladstonians 15 and the Parnellites 1. The tories at 3 o'clock had elected 235 candidates, the Gladstonians 164 and the unionists 45.

The liberal candidate, C. Williamson, carried Kilmarnock, Scotland, where, because of a split in the liberal party, the tories elected Provost Shurrock at the last election.

James Rankin, conservative, won Leominster division of Herefordshire by a majority of nearly 2000. He was defeated by a liberal in the same district at the last election, by a majority of 121. The Leominster returns were the first published from the county elections to-day, and the result caused profound excitement among tories all over England.

Mr. S. Waddick, Gladstonian, carried Brigg division of Lincolnshire, but by a majority of over 2000 less than that of the liberals at the last election. This news published alongside that of the great tory victory in Leominster, put the liberals in gloom.

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting in an early edition on the returns, says the liberal defeat is now degenerating into a rout, and that yesterday's defeats assumed the proportions of a catastrophe.

A Gladstonian has been re-elected at Blackmanna, and the Gladstonians have gained Carmethan. The member representing the district in the late parliament voted against home rule.

Mr. T. J. Chrow, Parnellite in the north division of Armagh, has been elected without opposition.

McCartney, conservative, has been elected in Antrim; the nationalist candidate's nomination having been declared informal.

The tories gained the north and south division of Westham and Acrington and the Southport division of Lancaster. Every poll showed an increased tory vote.

THE LAST HOPE GONE.

LONDON, July 7.—The last hope of the Gladstonians—the vote in the counties—has failed. The English counties are going unionist. The counties of Somerset, Warwick, Hereford, Derby and Shropshire, in which centers the agricultural vote, have returned conservatives. Scotland continues Gladstonian. Numerous country polls have not yet been taken, but it is impossible to reverse the defeat of the government. The unionists are confident of an ultimate strength of 370 against 300. The conservatives are certain, with a compact phalanx of [illegible] members, that Lord Salisbury will form a purely conservative ministry.

CABLE SPECIALS FROM LONDON.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Times' London special: Everybody in London concludes that the question whether there shall be home rule or not has been decided in the negative. Leaders of the Irish party, while not altogether disheartened, are wholly angry because of side issues which have caused or helped to cause their defeat.

The [illegible] London cable special: Lord Wolverton, postmaster general, upon receiving news of the defeat of G. W. Erskine Russell in the contest for Fulham, remarked that he gave up the fight and intimated that the main question now was whether Lord Salisbury would be obliged to constitute a government. There is no attempt made to conceal the fact that the ministerialists are nervous and rapidly losing heart. Gladstone's buoyant and stirring letters and telegrams to various candidates alone prevent a panic, which would result in dire disaster. Unfortunately for the hopes of the ministerialists who have been looking forward to a heavy liberal vote in the agricultural districts, there are certain indications that the polling in the counties will be very light. Farmers are straining every nerve to harvest their hay while the superb harvesting weather lasts, and their laborers, who, as well as themselves, are working like slaves from dawn to dark, can scarcely be induced to leave their vital interests for the empty satisfaction of establishing recognition of the principle of home rule for Ireland.

THE OPINION OF LABOUCHERE.

LONDON, July 7.—Labouchere's opinion on the result of the election so far is given in this morning's Truth. He says: "The counties have yet to speak. Will they pull us through? I doubt it. The agricultural laborer knows and cares little about Ireland and he is told that but for the Irish bill he by this time would have had his cow and three acres of land. The land bill has cost us a vast amount of harm. The very possibility of the Irish landlord benefiting at the expense of the tax payer has alienated the latter from Gladstone. As things stand now it looks to me as though the new parliament will be much like the old. The liberals will not have a decisive majority, nor the conservatives, even with the support of the liberal and radical unionists who have made common cause with them. What then will happen? I suppose Lord Salisbury will be installed in office and be supported by Hartington's friends and members for Birmingham. And what then? It will be the duty of the radicals to render it impossible for any one else than Gladstone to carry on the government. This they can easily do by strict alliance with the Irish."

THE DUBLIN RIOT.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Times' London cable says: Much capital will be made out of the rioting in Dublin Monday evening, albeit it has been satisfactorily proved that the first offenders were members of the conservative workman's club. As the 12th of July approaches evidences are, curiously enough, in favor of the capability of Irishmen to maintain self restraint while laboring under great excitement. Never in the history of Ireland, not even during the wildest period of Daniel O'Connell's repeal agitation, were there greater reasons for expectations of disorder, yet one can not point to a year since that great agitation when as July 12 drew near there were fewer squabbles resulting in bloodshed than at present. But you will hear of more now than ever before, for the reason that every petty row will be reported and magnified.

CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 7.—A cabinet council will be held Friday to decide on the course to be pursued in view of the result of the election.

ENGLAND.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, July 7.—The British chambers of commerce have agreed to favor neutralization of submarine telegraphic cables.

The English government will take no isolated action in connection with the closing of the port of Batoum by Russia, but will merely join other powers in sending a diplomatic protest.

MONTENEGRO.

OUTRAGES BY ALBANIAN MUSSULMANS.

LONDON, July 7.—Advices received here say that on the 2d inst. a body of Albanian Mussulmans attacked and pillaged several Montenegrin villages, killing some of the inhabitants and capturing a number of others. The Montenegrins rallied and repulsed the Albanians, capturing and killing a number of them.

SPAIN.

NOTES FROM MADRID.

MADRID, July 7.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Malaga to-day.

The heat in this city was so overpowering to-day that the cortes was compelled to adjourn before reaching a vote on the budget estimates.

GENERAL NEWS.

Remarkable Recovery from a Stroke of Lightning.

THE FAILURE OF THE HOP CROP

A California Syndicate Makes Large Purchases of New York Real Estate—A Wisconsin Hamlet Destroyed By Fire

DENVER, July 7.—Leadville special to the *Tribune-Republican*: George S. Edwards, who was struck by lightning while crossing Iron hill, on the 4th inst., is slowly recovering. His case is a most remarkable one, and is attracting considerable attention from scientific men. Edwards, after the flash lay unconscious for fifteen minutes before receiving assistance. Lightning struck him on the left cheek and knocked out a number of his teeth. It then passed diagonally across his breast to the right side, and thence to his feet, coming out at the right foot, having passed entirely through the foot and leaving a hole very similar to one made by a bullet. His clothing was torn into fragments, particles being found at a distance of 200 feet from the spot, and one of his boots, both of which were torn into shreds, was found sixty feet away. Immediately under where he was standing the ground was torn up for a considerable distance. The fluid's course along his body is shown by a blackened stream, one and a half inches wide. The worst effect was the injury to his lungs, the immediate result being severe hemorrhage, by which a quart of blood was lost. In addition to these injuries the surface of the body is almost completely covered with blisters the result of severe burns. This is the first authentic record of a person being injured by a stroke of lightning at an altitude of over 10,000 feet, and where a person was affected internally, as Mr Edwards was, and not instantly killed.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S SENSATIONS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *World* has a sensational story this morning five columns long, connecting the Grant & Ward failure with Mexican bonds, which is best told in its head lines: "Extraordinary story of Forger Brie's Mexican bonds—Queer traces leading toward Grant & Ward's Wall street office—Whether connected with them or not it is a most curious history. Brie had control of bonds to the face value of some $5,000,000 and of Mexican government contracts to a fabulous face value. He lived near Ward at Stamford. Senor Romero and his close intimacy with Gen Grant. Did Ward make use of their names. Court proceedings in which young Stephen F Morriority, Jesse Grant's business associate, appears; also the names of prominent New York capitalists —A scheme which outrivals the story of Monte Cristo —Where are the bonds now." The Brie mentioned is a shrewd cunning man with a long white beard, low retreating forehead and immense experience among down town sharpers. To-day he lies in the Tombs, convicted of uttering forged Missouri bonds.

THEY CLING TO THE BOYCOTT.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A call is out for a meeting of the so-called socialistic party this evening at Cooper institute to protest against the conviction of the boycotters recently sentenced to state prison.

Robert Blissert, of the Central labor union who is prominent in the movement, said to-day at noon that the policy of the body will probably be to keep on boycotting until the jails would hold no more boycotters. The only result of these prosecutions says Blissert, had been to embitter workingmen against their employers and the lawyers who passed the laws which made such convictions possible. The boycott was the most effective weapon that labor had discovered against oppression, and to give it up would be to surrender all hope. Until labor unions have a legal right to declare boycotts it may be wise to conduct all proceedings relating to boycotting in secret, but the practice must go on, in defiance of the law if there is a law against it, no matter how many arrests are made.

GOV. HILL'S MOVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The *Ledger's* New York correspondent, who is usually well posted in the politics of the latter city, says: "The movements of Gov Hill the past day or two are subject to much remark. His sojourn on Staten Island with Erastus Wiman and the veteran political manager Erastus Brooks is associated with certain plots and plans looking to the renomination of Mr Tilden for the presidency and if a majority of the convention can be got to favor the head of the old ticket, that majority, under the operation of the two-thirds rule may be cleverly transferred at the eleventh hour to other distinguished sons of New York. The next democratic state convention is close at hand, and if by any process that body can be persuaded to take up the cry of the old ticket, Gov Hill, who can see a long way ahead, will have an advantage over all possible competitors on the presidential track."

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—From over four thousand crop reports from all parts of the country the *Rural New Yorker* concludes that the winter wheat crop is on the whole good. The probable yield is 29[illegible],000,000 bushels against 212,000,000 in 1885. There was a slight increase in acreage. Spring wheat has been considerably injured by drought and blight. The yield will probably be 140,000,000 bushels against 115,000,000 last year. The wheat crop will probably be 435,000,000 bushels against 35[illegible],000,000 bushels last year. In oats there has been a slight increase in the acreage. The crop is considerably injured by drought and insect pests, and will probably yield 600,000,000 bushels against 2[illegible],000,000 bushels in 1885. Of rye and barley there will be excellent crops on slightly increased acreage. There is a good stand on corn, and the outlook is excellent for a fine crop.

THE FAILURE OF THE HOP CROP.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., July 7.—By condensed reports from Montgomery, Oswego, Schell[illegible], Oneida and Madison counties it is estimated that the hop crop this fall will not be over one-quarter of the average yield. Three weeks ago prospects were never brighter but now the yards are literally covered with lice, English flies and honey dew. Either, appearing at this stage of the vine's growth augurs failure of the crop. Of eighteen yards near Sharon Springs visited none had escaped their ravages. The leaves are dry and curled and growers who depend wholly upon their crop are very despondent. Where 4 and [illegible] cents were offered for last year's crops three weeks ago now [illegible] and 18 cents are easily obtained. Very few old hops are in growers' hands.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, July [illegible].—During the first hour on change there were some wild scenes in the wheat pit. August wheat opened at [illegible] and an avalanche of offerings were brought out which broke the values down a little, but the shorts came on in force and [illegible] August advanced to [illegible]. The market was greatly excited and the rapid advance caused the suspension of John W. Rumsey and [illegible] of the board. The amount which he is involved cannot be yet learned. There has been within a week a straight advance [illegible] when [illegible] cents per bushel.

[illegible]

FORT WORTH, July [illegible].—The [illegible] from the long drought in Western Texas is [illegible] rain to a vast extent but having fallen in some counties for fourteen months. Cattle are starving and many families are [illegible] their farms [illegible] the [illegible] abject poverty.

[illegible]

DENVER, July [illegible].—Breckenridge special to the *Tribune-Republican*: Edward Welch, son of Judge Welch of B[illegible], N. Y., was thrown from a horse here yesterday while [illegible] race, and received internal injuries from which he is not expected to recover.

[illegible]

KEY WEST, Fla., July [illegible].—The steamer [illegible] arrived here to-day from Havana reports the loss of the schooner Sea Gull of Key West [illegible] hands, on the north side of Cuba, on June [illegible].

FAILURE OF A COTTON BROKER.

NEW YORK, July [illegible].—The failure of W. H. Beede, cotton broker, is announced [illegible].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July [illegible].—Arrived: Steamer State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

DEATH OF A POET.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July [illegible].—Paul H. Hayne, the poet, is dead.

SPORTING NOTES.

[illegible]

BRIGHTON BEACH, July [illegible].—First race, three-quarters mile—[illegible] won by [illegible] and one-half lengths, [illegible] second, Lizzie Walton third. Time, [illegible].

Second race, selling race, seven-eighths mile—Lute String won by three lengths, Marsh Redon second, Brunswick third. Time, 1:3[illegible].

Third race, seven-eighths mile—[illegible] won by one and one-half lengths, [illegible] second, Emmet third. Time, 1:3[illegible].

Fourth race, three-quarters mile—Al Reed won by a length and a half, Daly Oak second, Bellevue third. Time, 1:18¼.

Fifth race, one mile—Leonora won by five lengths, Burgomaster second, Petersburg third. Time, 1:4[illegible].

Sixth race, one mile—G[illegible]an won by half a length, Pete B. second, Gen. Monroe third. Time, 1:44.

Seventh race, handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Nettie won by a head, Frolic second, Ballot third. Time, 1:5[illegible].

Eighth race, Dwyer stakes, one and one-half miles—Peekskill won by three lengths, Ben Prior second, I. H. D. third. Time, 2:42.

BASEBALL.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Chicago 21, New York 0.

DETROIT, July [illegible].—Detroit 2, Philadelphia nothing.

THE CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE SYNDICATE.

Large Purchases made in New York City—Secrecy of the Transactions.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Tribune* says: The utmost secrecy is maintained by the agents of the real estate syndicate of California capitalists who are putting several million dollars into a scheme for securing big returns in the way of rents. Just who the men with unlimited bank accounts are is not given, but it is pretty well understood, and Morris Baer, agent, tacitly admits that E. S. Kelly, Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Haggin and Tevis are the syndicate. There is no definite amount subscribed, and all property secured is not held by the same parties. These men go together in February and agreed to buy all promising big parcels of land in this city which they could get their hands upon, and Baer was commissioned to bargain all over Manhattan island. Some times one or two capitalists do not like a particular piece of this property, in which case they stay out and the others buy it, and the actual cash is paid.

The syndicate refuses to allow a dollar to remain on mortgages. Another curious fact is that in but one instance have any of these men taken the trouble to look at the property before buying. They are guided almost entirely by the rent roll. Of five or six million dollars worth of property bought thus far but two pieces, the Strathmore flats, for which $125,000 was paid, and the Broadway and Thirty-seventh street property costing $325,000, have been recorded in the register's office. In order that their movements may be covered up and their operations untrammeled, the recording of deeds is delayed until all the cash to be spent is paid out. The syndicate refuses to go outside of the city and will not touch seaside or summer resort property and buys only for building investments.

C. P. Huntington said to your correspondent this morning: "I know nothing about the stories published regarding a syndicate of capitalists buying real estate. I don't believe it is true, still it may be." Other Californians say that there have been rumors of some such scheme for a long time past, but they were generally discredited.

THE FIRE RECORD

A WISCONSIN HAMLET DESTROYED.

SPENCER, Wis., July 7.—The entire hamlet of Romeo burned at 1 o'clock this afternoon, including the sawmill, planing mill, 5,000,000 feet of lumber, store, boarding house, and dwellings of William Van Hoosear. Loss $150,000, insured for $50,000. The woods are on fire and further particulars can not be obtained.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8.—A Romeo dispatch says: Eleven dwelling houses, one boarding house, two large barns, two warehouses, a saw mill, planing mill, two carloads of flour, 5,000,000 feet of lumber and 5,000,000 shingles were burned to-day. The loss will be $150,000; insurance $50,000. Sixty men are thrown out of employment and twenty-seven families left destitute. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from a freight train engine. The woods south of Romeo are all on fire. Men and women are out fighting it, as best they can. Van Hoser's mill and buildings are totally destroyed. His losses aggregate about $100,000.

HISTORY OF A CRIME

The Charges against a Dayton, W. T., Saloon Keeper Implicating him in the Burning of Wait's Mill

The Walla Walla *Statesman* gives what purports to be the history of the crime of arson by which Wait's mill at Dayton, W. T., was destroyed nearly three years ago. It says: "About three years ago the Dayton crank element were decidedly rampant, and would set all manner of traps for the saloon keepers. At that time two minor children of S. M. Wait went into Charles McCleary's saloon and obtained liquor. McCleary was immediately arrested and fined amounting to about $600. Soon after this Wait's mill was set on fire, and suspicion immediately fastened on the saloon keepers, and they were shadowed for some time, but nothing was discovered implicating any of them until Friday last, when Frank Taylor confessed the deed, implicating Charles McCleary and a man named Hutchings. The three were immediately arrested, and McCleary furnishing $1000 bonds, was released. On Sunday in company with one of his bondsmen, McCleary came to Walla Walla to secure additional counsel, and to see one of his witnesses, Mr Jack Kay. His remaining bondsman becoming uneasy at his absence, Deputy Sheriff Monroe Cavanaugh was authorized to follow and bring him back. The officer arrived Monday morning and took him in charge. The deputy then placed Mr McCleary in custody of another officer and returned home, the deputized person and prisoner following in the afternoon train. The examination is to be held to-morrow. It is a matter of general surprise to his many friends to find this gentleman charged with this serious offense, and it will need very strong evidence indeed to change the general opinion as to Mr McCleary's innocence. The officers, however, claim to have a clear case against the accused persons, without the confession of Frank Taylor."

PRESS PITH

People going on excursions are so happy to get home that they are glad they went.—New Orleans Picayune.

The star-eyed goddess of reform, being of the sex she is has a will of her own and old Moneybags will discover this some day when he isn't thinking.—Louisville Courier Journal.

"Why don't our young men come to the front," asks the *Christian Advocate*. Well, we don't know what keeps them back unless it is the high price of the reserved seats.—Burdette.

Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., is strangely old fashioned. It has just erected a new and expensive library. A progressive college would have put the money into a new gymnasium.—New York World.

In these times of money "lying idle" we hear of a man in New York, who, when he attends church occupies a pew the furthest from the pulpit to save the interest on his money while the collectors are passing the plate for contributions.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

"Look here," said a railroad street man to the listers as they were making their figures on his real estate Saturday, "I want you to remember that there is a hereafter." "Yes," responded one of the listers, "but the tax collectors will take care of that."—St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian.

A new rector is something like a second wife. He may be no better than the other but in the flush of its new fancy a parish will arouse and smarten itself up for his sake when, under the other, no devotion and effort could persuade it to stir out of its rest at all. [illegible]—Chicago Living Church.

[illegible] says a great writer [illegible] in effect. We don't know what about that. There [illegible] in the camp of the [illegible] was performing his [illegible]. There are two things that seem to [illegible]—a leg and a [illegible].—Brooklyn Eagle.

[illegible] said the henpecked husband, as he scratched his bald head, "I am not believer in Mormonism, not by a long chalk." "Why not?" asked the Mormon sympathizer with whom he was conversing. "Because," replied the henpecked man, "I don't believe in a man having two wives. No man can serve two masters."—Boston Courier.

No, my son it isn't likely that the transient possession of any man's wealth would make you happy for fifteen minutes. Is a man happy, [illegible] even one little bit happy, when, wandering into a gilt-edged church he gets a chance to sit in a $500 pew for just five minutes while he waits for the owner to come along and glare him out? [illegible]

"Well, how did you like the sermon Sunday?" we heard one lady ask another on the court house pavement recently. "The sermon?" "Yes, you were at church, weren't you?" "Yes, certainly." "Well then how did you like the sermon?" "I didn't hear any sermon. I belong to the choir," was the self-satisfied rejoinder.—[illegible]

During the Mexican war a sutler had been arrested for adulterating whisky with water. General Scott discharged the prisoner on the ground that "adulterating whisky with water was no crime since if the whisky had been all water it would have been so much better for the health of the officers and soldiers who drank it."—[illegible] (Ohio) State Journal.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher uses and gives away over three hundred Allcock's Porous Plasters every year. She writes that she has found them a genuine relief for [illegible] of the aches and pains which flesh is heir to. Hon Samuel J Randall said that they cured him of inflammation of the kidneys when everything else failed, and cured him of a severe cold that threatened to run into pneumonia. Hon. James W. Husted writes that they cured his son of chronic rheumatism and relieved him of serious pulmonary troubles.

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN

Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the twenty page New Year's edition.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON

BENTON COUNTY.

George W Howell was married on Sunday the 27th day of June, and was killed five days later by a tree falling on him. He was buried the first Sunday after his marriage.

YAMHILL COUNTY.

McMinnville *Telephone*: Wednesday evening Johnny Shobe met with an accident that came near causing the loss of his left hand. In attempting to fire a load out of an old rifle it burst, badly tearing and lacerating the hand.

THE DALLES.

Nearly 3,000,000 pounds of wool has been shipped from The Dalles this season.

Among the attractions at the celebration was a barbecue and pole raising, followed by a speech by Col W. E. McArthur.

LINN COUNTY.

Mr Waddle of Sweet Home was severely bitten by a dog last Saturday. The accident will keep him at the house for some time.

The Harrisburg city council met on Thursday evening to receive the bids for building the water works for that city. The bids were as follows: Green H Butler $130, W P Martyn $187, J J Dorris $384. The contract was awarded to Green H Butler.

UMATILLA COUNTY.

There are three vacant scholarships in the state university at Eugene City to be filled from Umatilla county.

A fire on the Umatilla a few days ago burned up considerable fence and some growing crops belonging to the Indians. One squaw was badly burned while endeavoring to arrest the progress of the fire.

Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped the following treasure from their express office in Pendleton during the month of June, 1886: Gold coin $1[illegible], currency $10,[illegible], silver $100, gold dust $72; total $28,101 10.

UNION COUNTY.

Van Housen & Barnhart made a clean up of $600 on their Grande Ronde claim, the result of two months work.

The log drive at North Powder has been suspended on account of low water. The company have about 2,000,000 feet of logs on the river near the mill.

Will Kirby, one of the machinists from the La Grande shops, went up to Huntington a few days ago to help to put together a new iron turn table. While holding a riveting hammer he was hit on the head with a big sledge by an awkward striker. A gash a couple of inches long was inflicted by the blow.

MARION COUNTY.

Salem *Statesman*: The other night Frank Thompson, in a fit of temporary aberration of the mind, walked over the bannisters of the stairs at the Chemeketa hotel and landed at the bottom before he stopped. On his journey down he received various injuries and bruises, among which might be mentioned a broken arm, two black eyes, a mangled ear, etc.

Mrs Hubbard, of North Salem, against whom complaint for insanity was filed some time last week, has had an examination before the county judge, lasting several days, and the examination culminated in her being discharged, there being no grounds whatever for believing her insane. Orders for commitment to the asylum were issued for Frank Girard of Gervais, and Coleman Asbury of Jefferson.

MORROW COUNTY.

J. B. Sperry has bought the W. S. Houston ranch at the head of Clark's canyon, containing 40 acres, for $3000. Mr Sperry will stock the place with fine cattle from the East.

County Clerk elect Andrews gave bonds in the sum of $10,000 on Tuesday. The sureties are W H Hales, A Andrews, Thomas Renney, Wm Penland, Henry Parberg and Thomas A Rhea.

Last week a young couple living up on Skinner Fork ran away and got married at Walla Walla. On their return they were considerably disgusted to find the old folks had no objections whatever to their getting married.

A drove of about 1200 head of cattle passed Lexington Monday on their way from Crook county to British Columbia. Their herders had considerable trouble in camping them in Clark's canyon Sunday evening, as the settlers were averse to such a large herd being quartered on them. The cowboys finally found a quarter section whose owner was absent, upon which they spent the night.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

WALLA WALLA.

Bertie Cox, the little son of J. S. Cox, while riding on Monday fell from his horse and broke his left wrist.

Full returns from every precinct in the county show a majority of only eight against prohibition, in spite of the large pro-whisky vote in the city.

Tuesday near Berryman's a 10-year-old son of J E Berryman was thrown from a wagon and against a barbed wire fence with result to badly lacerate the calf and ankle of his left leg.

KITTITAS COUNTY.

Local: Word came in a few days ago that Tom Pool was shot up at the tunnel by a man named Sharp, a sport. He was shot in the breast, though the wound is a bad one, we learn that it is not necessarily fatal. Pool left here on Tuesday and the shooting occurred soon after his arrival at the tunnel.

There are several hot mineral springs on the west side of the Stampede pass, not far from Green river. These springs have been located by pre-emptors, have been improved to some extent and the water tested and pronounced to have remarkable curative properties. The water is said to be very much like that of Medical lake in Whitman county. It will in time no doubt become a popular resort for invalids and pleasure seekers. Being near the railway on the Stampede route, the springs will be of easy access.

SEATTLE.

C. W. Davis, the old man who had his leg crushed on Thursday, died at Providence hospital from the shock occasioned by the amputation.

The suit brought by J. D. Lowman against the steamer Eliza Anderson has been settled by stipulation of the parties at interest as to the amount to be entered in the decree against the steamer. The amount was fixed at $2500.

The jury in the case of the territory vs. Ernest Eden, charged with burning Keyes's barn on White river in February, brought in a verdict of guilty as charged. Judge Turner sentenced him to two years in the territorial penitentiary.

J. O. Mills was in Seattle Friday last, having arrived here on the steamship Ancon from Alaska. Mr Mills, in company with Capt Carroll and J. H. Mitchell, went to Black Diamond. He is a large stockholder in the Black Diamond coal mining company.

The brake bar to one of the Seabeck company's logging cars gave out as the cars were going down a heavy grade a few days ago, allowing the cars to get out of control, and the result was the loss of two good mules and the entire outfit of cars. The damage amounted to $[illegible].

A farmer named Paul who resides on White river met with a terrible accident yesterday. It seems that he was out hunting, and while resting he leaned on his shotgun with the muzzle under his arm. With his knee he accidentally raised the hammer, discharging the piece, emptying the load of buckshot into his arm and shoulder.

Post Intelligencer: George Vivian, Jack Brooks, T. J. Winscott, Olaf Sturson, Steve Ring and James Foster were taken to McNeil island on Friday last for safe keeping until such time as they can be tried for the offenses of which they are charged. Vivian, Brooks and Winscott are under indictment for unlawful conspiracy against the government of the United States. Sturson is held for burglarizing an Indian's premises, while Steve Ring and James Foster are held for aiding and abetting Chinese persons to unlawfully enter American territory—the first three incarcerated for driving Chinamen out and the last two for bringing them in.

THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

The *Journal* says that Sprague is by sixteen miles the nearest trade center for the Big Bend country. Spokane Falls and Cheney make a similar claim. We suppose Davenport will set up a claim, but it is not yet heard from.

Wm Newland, of Goldendale, has been on a visit to the Big Bend. He gives his impressions of that new country to the public through the *Tribune* thus:

From the depth of soil we believe the moisture is good, and can raise crops with but little rain. A sawmill is in working order and lumber is being turned out at $15 per thousand. The lands about Badger mountain are being settled up rapidly, and two or three schools are in action. Two towns laid out and talk of more. It is not decided where the town will be as yet. It is estimated that there is about [illegible] acres of farming land between the Little Moses Coulee and the Columbia river and, when once settled and cultivated, will be one of the finest and richest parts of Washington territory, for it certainly is destined to be a farming country. Along the banks of the Columbia river and on the south and west side of Badger mountain [illegible] of running water and an abundance of wood, though of course the [illegible] valley which I have mentioned is one vast tract of plow land.

We decided that a man could plow for twenty straight miles and not encounter a stone or hill sufficient to stop him, and, as I have stated, believe the only fault that can be found is the scarcity of running water. Nevertheless it is settling up very rapidly indeed. A road is now being opened to the river opposite the mouth of the Wenatchie river, and will be completed across the mountains on this side of the river to Ellensburgh, shortening the route to fifty miles or less while, as it is, it is sixty by the wagon road. The people of Ellensburgh will no doubt assist in building the road, as they will receive patronage from the Big Bend by so doing. The country of which I speak will evidently demand a market in the near future.

TACOMA.

Miss May Lawrence and Mr F. S. Hinover were married Tuesday.

Ezra Meeker has turned over the Washington territory exhibit, lately at New Orleans, to the N. P. R. R., who, it is understood, through their commissioner of immigration, will see that the same is displayed at Minneapolis.

Ed McLafferty, aged 12, was injured by a powder explosion on the Fourth. His eyebrows and part of his hair were burned away, his face filled with powder, and one of his hands badly scorched. The boy wears glasses which protected his eyes.

L. Kelly, who was caught several weeks ago smuggling opium, has been sentenced to $350 fine and costs, and three months imprisonment in the United States penitentiary at McNeil's island. Fred Willis, his accomplice, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Ledger: During the past few weeks there have been several cases of scarlet fever in this city, and at the present time there are three families wherein this disease is prevalent. One of the children of Mr J. A. Hall, on St. Helens avenue, the child of Mr W. T. Small on Tacoma avenue, and one of the members of A. Radzenzel's family on C and Thirteenth streets, are sick with the fever and have been for several days, but they are all convalescing and no serious results are apprehended. Every precaution has been taken to keep the disease confined to one place, and the members of the families not affected are isolated from the others.

IDAHO

There are seventy five prisoners in the Idaho penitentiary, lacking only five of the capacity of the institution.

Francis Jeffreys, convicted of incest in the Alturas county court, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

Mrs Adrin T. Reed, wife of Sampson Reed, U. S. ganger and storekeeper at Boise City, died very suddenly after an illness of less than three days.

Boise *Statesman*: Rabbit ears by the thousands of pairs are being deposited with the county auditor to be counted and paid for by the county commissioners at their July term.

The Silver City *Avalanche* is informed that the cowboys who started for the Duck valley country to rodeo their cattle last week, were met by a large number of Indians about thirty miles this side of the reservation, and compelled to go to the reservation and drive all the cattle off the same. The Indians, since the government has added several townships more and to their reservation, are reported as becoming insolent and restive.

ASTRONOMER BILL NYE.

A Bobtail Comet Unworthy to Bear his Great Name—A Take-off on Galileo and other Planet Finders—Why Comets are not Branded

Dr. Warner, proprietor of Warner's Ne plus ultra kidney calmer, Jaspersville, N. Y. *Dear Sir*:—I write to say that last night I was so fortunate as to discover a new comet for which you were kind enough to offer a prize of $100 last year. As soon as I read your offer I immediately began to scan the heavens. I presume that there isn't a square foot of the whole sky that I haven't been over during that time in search of comets. In January on the early morning of the second, I think, going home after assisting in the ceremonies of ushering in the new year I discovered a comet of great magnitude, but on the following evening, when I attempted to put my hand on it and classify it and draw on you for the prize money, I found that it had evaded me. I now agree with my wife that it was an optical illusion of the first magnitude.

Last week however, I succeeded in running down a large red comet which had never been used before. It was situated in the constellation of Cassablanca, about due west of the Methodist church as you look out of my barn door on a clear night.

Its appearance is that of a large nebulous body with a central condensation and no tail. This is the only drawback to my discovery. I am sorry to come to you with a tailless comet. After the long nights of anxiety and worry I dislike to come to you, Doc., bringing a bobtail comet. I will therefore throw off $10 from the amount you offered. Send me postal note for $90, Doc., and the comet is yours. You will find it where I have said, if you are careful to observe my directions.

Had this comet been a success, with a tail to it, I would have been glad to bestow my name upon it, never having put my name on a comet, but I would prefer not to name a mutilated comet after myself. A man works too hard to win a deathless name to calmly see it put on a nebulous and skittish bobtail comet, with no record. I have had wildcat mining claims named for me, and my brief but continuous cognomen will be found here and there through out the American herd book, but when I plaster it on a heavenly body I want it to be attached to a good one.

I am on the eve of discovering another comet, however, to which I will not be ashamed to attach my name. I have only partially discovered it at this time, but as Herschel would say, there is a hen on. I got a brief view of this comet last night, but before I could secure it, name it and draw on you for the $100 it was gone. As the bank will be closed to-night at the time the discovery will no doubt be made, I have taken the liberty to draw on you to-day at sight. If I do not succeed in discovering the comet in time for June delivery I will return the money to you.

My first comet was discovered in the early evening. It is not a brilliant comet, but rather inferior in its appearance. Its motions, also, are erratic, and at times aimless. It has an elongated orbit with a large hole in it. I hope that this will make no difference, however, as it is no fault of mine. I will agree that it shall not occur again.

I hope some day to discover a comet with a parabola to it. I have found a place where one of these had been the day before and dragged its parabola across the milky way. What prize do you offer for comet with a parabola? Also, what will you give me for a small comet in good condition with a perihelion to it?

If I find a light sorrel comet last year but had not completed the discovery and had to let it be, for it disappeared for the night. I learned the next day that it was a comet with a large orbit, and that it would not return again for 310 years. The discovery was a bona fide one however and if you will advance the amount of the prize, it will be of great pecuniary advantage to me, and if it does not return on time, as I have said, I will refund the money to you or your heirs with pleasure. This comet has a long mane and tail and seemed to be feeling first rate. Its tail was turned from me when I discovered it, but when I looked at it again I saw that it was turned this way. When I next looked at it it was gone. Should any other astronomer find this comet and report it to you I wish you would tell him that it belongs to me. It is about the medium height, is a good roadster and wears its tail at an angle of about forty five degrees when in motion.

I would rather discover comets for a living than to do anything else if it did not keep me from my family so much.

Do you prefer a comet with a nucleus or can you use one with a parabolic hypothesis to better advantage? Could you use a poem on the presidential nuptials? I often write little poems of this character while waiting behind a tree for a comet to come down past me for a drink. I also have a double barrel shot gun in good order and the right to a small chestnut comet of about the tenth magnitude, both of which I would like to dispose of.

In answering this letter please pin the check to the upper left hand corner of your manuscript. Write plainly on one side only, with your endorsement on the other. I cannot promise to return manuscript. Please write as soon as possible and tell me whether you wish me to continue my discoveries or not.

Should there be anything I could do for you or for science, let me know and I will give you inside figures, and cut rates on comets, microbes, or anything else in my line.

[illegible]: The finest 160-acre field of wheat we know of in this vicinity is that owned by R. H. Whitehead, two miles south of Centerville, Or., which will yield thirty five bushels to the acre.

Pink gums and mouth and dazzling teeth
And breath of balm and lips of rose
Are found not in this world beneath
With young or old save only those
Who, very wisely, while they may,
Use SOZODONT by night and day.

[illegible] and baggage checked from residence [illegible]

KLICKITAT COUNTY, W. T.

Natural Facilities of the County—Inducements to Immigrants

Crops—Peaches—Military Muster—The Celebration—Trade Changing Base—Etc

[Correspondence of The Oregonian.]

GOLDENDALE, W. T., July 5.

Just now the main question with farmers in the Klickitat valley is that of the crops. In close connection with its discussion is the weather. Those who have lived in this county for years state that at no time within their knowledge has a more remarkable season been experienced. Within the past two weeks in lieu of rain, there has been an almost continuous moist wind sweeping over the country, and farmers who had been looking for an almost total failure, so far as wheat was concerned, are now hopeful of a fair yield. To an unpracticed eye a portion of the grain does not promise much, but the late cool winds have enabled the grain to fill fairly well. The writer has found it necessary to wear an overcoat a portion of the time and even those who have lived here for years have been compelled to dress warmer than during the month of May. The barley is turning golden and in the distance may be seen alternate fields of green and yellow, the contrast being beautiful and varied. Barley will soon be ready for the header, and soon the farmer, who has been enjoying a rest in the performance of the lighter farm duties, will engage in his annual harvest. Next week "making hay" will commence and be carried forward with vigor. Principally the hay of this valley is from wheat and barley, the same being cut green and cured.

There is some timothy raised, but green wheat is generally used as hay. Considerable corn will be produced in this valley this season. It does not grow very high, but the quality is said to be good. A gentleman well informed said those who have orchards will have a good yield this season. Peaches grown on the Columbia river banks are already coming in and their flavor is certainly very superior. Quantities of this fruit are produced in the silt lands along the Columbia, which any one a few years ago would have pronounced unfit for anything. Grapes of fine quality are grown in this same soil. We find when we come to examine the land adjacent to the Columbia that what seemed at first glance to be worthless land is very rich silt—the washings of ages of the river—which has been found capable of producing excellent peaches, grapes and in fact every thing in this line. Water can be taken from the Columbia by means of wind mills or other appliances, and a vast extent of country made to produce in abundance all the cereals. The mind can hardly comprehend the great wealth yet undeveloped along the banks of the Columbia on both the Oregon and Washington territory sides. It is said that grapes can be produced in this soil without water and that grapes thus raised are better in flavor and purity than those that have been irrigated. On this point all are not informed, but the fine appearance and excellent flavor of those now coming in proves these lands demonstrate their capability. Water has been found in the ravines leading from the sloping hills down to the Columbia in places where one would hardly believe possible. But it would scarcely be necessary to say that it will require perseverance and toil to develop and draw out the resources of these apparently waste lands along the banks of the Columbia.

TRADE CHANGING BASE.

This is something in which Portland merchants are interested. In the homes of nearly all the farmers of this county may be found catalogues sent out by Chicago houses, in which they offer to send every article for which any use can be found in the house at prices below those maintained by Portland houses. Every farmer who can do so sends East for these articles, instead of sending to Portland. This means a change in the basis of trade, to the disadvantage of the Portland house. We are told that the Portland merchant could yet regain this trade by adopting a more liberal policy toward the producer. For instance, Klickitat farmers say they cannot sell direct to Portland merchants, but have to sell everything to the commission houses and in this way receive a very small price for what they bring to market. As a result the farmer sends East as far as he can, for about everything he uses. Antagonisms and a spirit of revenge thus engendered between town and city cause serious loss to both.

RAILROAD LANDS.

No other county in the territory has suffered more than Klickitat from the railroad land grant. Only those who come into direct contact with the effects of the present unsettled condition of railroad lands can have any adequate conception of the vast injury to the country. Some of the best lands in this valley are unimproved. You can travel over this valley in most all directions and you will see section after section of railroad land under fence, but with no improvements. Large tracts are thus held for no other purpose than pasturage, whereas they might, were they made available, become the homes of farmers. Parties holding these lands do not care to make improvements, fearing they will lose the land in the end, hence they lie idle monuments of the folly of the government and of a gigantic fraud upon the people.

INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

From the local press and other sources we gather information concerning inducements to immigrants. A Massachusetts man whose head is set this way makes a number of inquiries. He wants to know how much of a center Goldendale is. It is about the center of a county fully 1?0 miles long and from 20 to 30 miles wide, with a present population of about 5000 and room and capacity to support more than twice that. There are several neighborhood villages which supply the ordinary local trade, but this being the county seat, and merchants having larger and more varied stocks of goods, a widely extended country trade comes to Goldendale. School, church and Sunday school advantages, with daily mail and express facilities give the place considerable importance. The population is about six hundred.

Can farming tools be had there, and can cows be bought, and at what price?

Yes sir you can get in Goldendale almost any farming implement to be found anywhere and cows can be bought at from $30 to $50. Plenty of vacant government land in the county, though most of it that is very desirable is from 5 to 15 miles away from any town. Improved lands can be had at fair figures near this and several other towns in the county. Anyone having a thousand or more dollars can make it buy considerable real estate. The soil in this county does not need irrigation, nor is it so stubborn to deal with. Butter varies in price from 25 to 40 cents, seldom going above or below these figures.

Can lumber be had, and at a reasonable price?

Yes, you can get all you want and of the very best kind at about $10 for common and $18 to $[illegible] for first quality dressed.

Is there any public way to get across the Columbia river to the railroad?

Yes, a steam ferry boat at Columbus, another at The Dalles, and half a dozen row and sail ferries up and down the river.

Is the winter climate mild and is it a healthy country?

Compared with the Northern states the climate is mild, but if you take Louisiana as a standard it sometimes gets rather cold. We believe the healthfulness of the country at large to be not inferior to any part of the Union, or at least far above the average.

BOUNDARY OF KLICKITAT COUNTY.

To give a general idea we copy the following from the records, as approved November 14, 1873, so far as it applies to the north boundary and the west boundary as located in 1881, the south and east line never having been changed since 1860, when the Columbia river was made the boundary:

Commencing in the middle channel of the Columbia river directly opposite the mouth of the White Salmon, thence up the White Salmon river to the south boundary of township 4 north, range 10 east of the Will. Mer., thence west on said township line to range 1 east, thence north on said range line until it intersects the south boundary of Yakima county. * * * Commencing there at the northwest corner of township 6 north, range 12 east, thence east along the northern boundary of township 6 north until said line intersects the Columbia river, thence down the middle of the Columbia river to the place of beginning.

It will be noticed that the northwest corner of this county is not closed up owing to the fact that the legislature of 81 in changing the line between Klickitat and Skamania counties did not take into consideration the necessity of extending the south boundary of Yakima county across the space intervening occasioned by the removal of the west boundary of Klickitat county further west. And further that continuing the line north between ranges 9 and 10 never would intersect the south boundary of Yakima county.

A MUSTER.

Those who have never attended a military muster in a country town have missed one of the most interesting as well as amusing incidents that happens in a lifetime. Your correspondent was invited to one Saturday evening, the muster taking place at Centerville, a small town near the center of this valley. A company had been recently organized, and met on this occasion for drill. Recruits came in from all directions—fine, stalwart fellows with the fire of health and energy in their veins. The captain was a tall, gray haired veteran, and, with the assistance of Lieut McAtee proceeded to drill his recruits in a manner which showed he understood his business. After the drill the "boys" enjoyed themselves as only the healthy and energetic can in wrestling and racing.

PERSONAL.

The following are well known persons from the Willamette valley and doing well here: Charles White and R. White, sons of the founder of the St. Charles hotel of Portland; uncle John Graham, son in law of same.

Washington county is represented by Rev. Jansen, J. Carlisle, S. H. Miller and — Story.

Marion county shows up with W. R. Dunbar, R. O. Dunbar, Sig Sichel, Wm Millican, W. H. Bapelle, Father Helm, W. R. Helm, Waller Helm, Wm Cunningham, Caleb Rhinehart, Thomas Burfur, George Sleper, J. Tolin, Billington brothers, A. F. McAtee, C. H. Weld and S. T. Axtell.

The Billington brothers, S. T. Axtell, Wm Kilgour and J. Collen, Jr., have bought a new steam thresher, and as they have the name of being first-class machine men it is likely they will do well. It will be seen that some of the most energetic men in this valley are from the Willamette. They have done much toward the development of the county.

THE CELEBRATIONS.

The people of this valley celebrated the Fourth at Goldendale in a way that characterized them as wide awake and live. The usual preparations were made and carried out. The oration, by Mr Graves of Yakima City, was the ablest ever delivered in this country. Without a note the speaker held the audience in rapt attention and thrilled them with occasional outbursts of eloquence. It is safe to say the oration was the finest delivered in the territory on the Fourth. The celebration was a complete success.

NOTES.

The condition of the roads in this county is good, showing that the people have an eye to public improvements.

Amount of wheat shipped from this county last year was about 400,000 bushels. It will be nearly the same this year, as there has been considerable increase in acreage. L. H. W.

A NEW LEAF OF HISTORY

The *North American Review* for the current month contains some important historical letters written by Grant and Sherman during 18[illegible], 68, '70, '71. It is clear from these letters that General Sherman at that early date had no faith in the capacity of the negroes to establish and maintain popular governments in the Southern states, and his prediction that the prejudices of the past would be sure to resume control have been justified by subsequent events. As early as March 1870 Sherman wrote General Ord that "any Southern citizen may kill or abuse a negro or a Union man with as much safety as a frontiersman may kill an Indian and from the nature of our government the nation is powerless to apply a remedy." Sherman writes Gen Augur in March, 1871 that "it is notorious no Southern man can be punished for murder or violence to a Union man, for juries acquit them even if indicted," and further says that "unless congress can and will give the president power to declare and execute martial law in any state or district where life and property are in peril our government is simply ridiculous. The rebels whom we defeated in war will beat us by politics." This prediction of 1871 has been confirmed. Grant asked for the Force bill and Blaine left the speaker's chair to defeat the bill and succeeded. Sherman further declared in this same letter that the republican party had made use of Grant's personal popularity to their advantage and prophesied that they would betray him and cast him off the moment it seemed to their advantage. The letters of Grant and Sherman indicate that there were times when they lost confidence in the disposition of the leaders of the republican party to maintain honest and efficient governments at the South.

Of Johnson Grant writes to Sherman Jan 13, 1867: "There was unquestionably a great desire to commit you to the support of the present administration, right or wrong as there has been me." Johnson planned to reorganize congress in the early autumn of 1867 on a basis of admitting senators and representatives from the states that had been in rebellion, that would have given a democratic majority in each branch of congress. Had Johnson succeeded in putting his scheme into successful execution the only choice left the republicans would have been to have acted under it as a minority party, or acted the part of rebels against a constitutionally organized government. Johnson tried to get rid of Grant by sending him to Mexico on some trivial mission. Grant peremptorily refused to enter upon the mission. Under date of Sept 18, 1867 Grant writes Sherman, "I am afraid to say on paper all I fear and apprehend." These letters are exceedingly interesting as showing that Grant and Sherman were a unit in their conviction that Johnson intended to use all his power to defeat the will of congress and the people of the country in regard to the reconstruction of the government, and a unit in their quiet but determined opposition to his purpose. Johnson tried to use Grant, failed and then tried to tempt Sherman to take Grant's place at Washington by despatching Grant to Mexico. Sherman's letters convinced Johnson that Grant and Sherman the popular military heroes of the war, were "solid" against him, and this knowledge probably restrained him from proceeding to more outrageous lengths and more open efforts to consummate his plot to place congress in the hands of a democratic majority composed of ex-Confederates elected under his proclamation of May, 1865 and Northern copperhead members of congress.

The extraordinary inconsistency of Johnson's conduct during the war and immediately after it, with his subsequent attempt to enforce a policy odious to the North and the party that elected him, is entirely understandable. Johnson's vigorous mind comprehended at the outset of the war that he had everything to lose and nothing to gain by casting his fortunes with the Confederacy. As a "poor white" he had always been treated with social indignity and political contempt by the blue blooded Bourbons of secession and he knew if they succeeded he would get no share of the spoils; he knew that in event of success he would be shelved, and he also felt that the rebellion would not succeed. In vindictiveness for past contumely he joined hands with the party of the Union to defeat the conspiracy, whose leaders had always detested him. When the war ended he was still vindictive and as an able demagogue thought it would be a bid for popular favor to pose as the hangman of traitors. This explains his merciless execution of Mrs Surratt. Grant's manly protest against Johnson's purpose to violate the parole of Lee defeated Johnson, and then he was won over to the South by their leaders who tempted his ruling passion of ambition by telling him that his achievements had so ennobled him the South would be glad to receive him into full social and political fellowship if he would at once rehabilitate them and restore them to congress where they could do him effective service and render him solid support. Then Johnson mistaking Grant's fidelity to his word for a weak purpose, possibly surrender to the South of the substantial fruits of the war, sounded Grant, but the great soldier, as well as Sherman rang true metal and opposed to Johnson's ambition a courage as unqualing and a resolution as indomitable as his own, and Johnson was cowed by his knowledge that the then vast popularity of Grant and Sherman as successful soldiers and patriots would crush his conspiracy in its birth. It is a leaf of history of remarkable interest. The danger averted by Grant was terrible in its probable and possible consequences, for Johnson was an able man of fearless character resolute to obstinacy in all he undertook, and of towering political ambition. It was fortunate for the nation that Johnson saw clearly his conspiracy could not succeed against Grant and Sherman. He found Grant inflexible to the point of military insubordination, and Johnson proved his sanity by abandoning his bold design. There were men who had loyally fought and bled for the Union, who would have been weak enough to have been passive or even active agents in Johnson's hands, but Grant and Sherman were not of this mould.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

How the Nisqually Tribe was Saved from Extinction.

The Great Beast with an Evil Eye—The Savior of the Tribe—Evil Wrought by a Curious Woman

A. B. Rabbeson in Tacoma Ledger.

OLYMPIA, July 2.—Always having felt an interest in the aborigines of this territory I made it a point in early times to gain all the information I could of their origin and history. As they are a people unlettered and without the appliances we have to hand down to posterity their history we must not be surprised if errors, or what appear to be such, should have crept into their traditions. We find that all the information they have regarding the past has been handed down from one generation to another, through their tamanamus (medicine) men. And as they put the utmost reliance upon their statements, why should we not? The following is the history of the Nisqually tribe, as it was told by one of them who knew the legends and traditions of this dusky people. A great many years ago—so many that man cannot enumerate them—the tribe became so numerous that they ate up all the game and fish, and then they turned cannibals; after a time they became worse than wild animals, so much so that the Great Spirit sent a great rain which flooded the whole country and all living things were drowned, excepting one squaw and a dog, who both happened to be on the head waters of the Nisqually river, and they seeing the waters rising rapidly, fled to Mount Tacoma and remained upon its summit until the waters subsided. From the squaw and the dog sprung the present Nisqually Indians. With the destruction of all things on the earth was lost the use of all arms, tools and fire. The progeny of the squaw and dog walked upon all fours and dug camas, fern and other roots with their hands. They

LIVED IN HOLES IN THE EARTH.

They knew nothing about clothing and they suffered much from exposure in their naked condition. They nearly all became diseased or deformed, and, to make matters worse, a large bear of enormous proportions came up from the south, and when he cast his eye upon an Indian the Indian lost all power of locomotion and became an easy prey to the ravenous appetite of the beast. As the Indians had no arms and knew nothing about tamanamus, the Indians were entirely defenseless, and the bear was about to depopulate the country. The Great Spirit, seeing their deplorable condition and taking pity upon them, sent over the mountains from the east a great tamanamus man, or savior, whose countenance was as the sun and his voice as the thunder and he was armed with bow, arrows and a spear. His first act was to assemble the people together and ask them why they annoyed their Great Father with so much weeping, and they answered that it was on account of the beast from which none could escape. He then taught them of the existence of two great spirits—one of good and one of evil. He taught them to make white and black tamanamus, and likewise how to walk erect. He then returned to the mountains for one moon, to talk to the Great Father. On his return he again called the people together and

HELD A BIG POTLATCH,

Giving the Indians what appeared to them at that time great curiosities. To the young men he gave bows and arrows, likewise spears, and taught them how to make and use them. To the old men he gave canoes, with the proper instructions for their manufacture, likewise how to make fish hooks and how to use them. To the old women he gave camas sticks, baskets made of cedar bark and seaweed, and allowed them how to make them, and explained their use and purposes; likewise how to make fire and its uses, taught them how to cook and how to carry burdens by the use of a strap across the head, in fact, taught them all kinds of work that was calculated to make woman useful to her lord and master—man. The young women he taught to sing and to adorn their persons with paint and to wear a girdle made of the inner bark of cedar, reaching from the waist to the knee. He taught them that woman should have but one man, and that it was her duty and interest to encourage her man to purchase all the wives his circumstances would permit. The tamanamus man, having instructed the people in everything that was useful and ending to their comfort, became full of strong tamanamus. His next task was the destruction of the great beast. He took seven arrows from his quiver, and being assisted by the men of the tribe, made for one whole sun tamanamus over the sacred arrows and they became fully charged. He took one of the arrows and pushed it into the ground in the center of the Nisqually plains. He then walked half a day towards the

HAUNTS OF THE BEAR,

Where he again placed another arrow. So he proceeded to do for each half day's travel nearer the beast, until he had placed erect and in a straight line, six arrows. Then, with his seventh arrow in his hand, the tamanamus man approached the bear, who cast upon him the evil eye, but his tamanamus was so strong that it had no effect. He then shot the remaining arrow into the beast, and turning swiftly ran for the arrow last placed in the ground. The beast followed. When the tamanamus man came to the arrow, he seized it and shot it into the animal. So he did with each of the other arrows, until he arrived at the last arrow which he, with his greatest strength, shot through the heart of the beast, and thus killed it. The tamanamus man, by his cunning, had thus led the beast to the center of the great Nisqually plains to die. Its death caused great rejoicing, and then there was a gathering of the whole tribe. After the skin was taken off the beast's carcass it was divided equally between the different branches of the tribe. And so large was the beast that the skin of one ear, which had been given to the Tumwater branch of the tribe, was taken to Mound prairie to dry, and it covered the whole plain. The next thing done by the great tamanamus man was to erect a large and strong building, with but one opening or door in the same. He then gathered all the

DISEASE, DEFORMITY AND CRIME

And placed it in the house and secured the doors. Then he appointed a certain family to take charge of the house, and said family and its descendants were to ever remain in charge of it. He gave strict orders that the doors were never to be opened under any circumstances whatever. What the house contained was only revealed to the head of the family, and thus it became to the remainder of the tribe a great mystery. In time this particular family became reduced in numbers, leaving but one old man with his wife and daughter. One day the old man, forgetting his duty and dignity, went from the house to assist his wife to perform some labor, thus leaving the daughter alone. Her curiosity had long been aroused as to the contents of the closed room, and this was an opportunity not to be neglected to satisfy that curiosity. She undid the fastenings to the door and pushed it back but a short distance. But that was sufficient. The inmates got the advantage and all rushed out, and so the world was filled with disease, deformity, crime and woe. This is made manifest what woman's curiosity has brought upon mankind. So offended became the Great Father at the crime of the woman that he created the Seatco or Mountain Indian who sleeps by day, and whose homes are in the holes in the rocks in the distant mountains.

They have wings, and in the night are constantly flying about so as to seize or secure any woman who may be found out of her house at night or away from her house with strange men. And when the Seatco discovers a couple of this kind he eats the man and carries the woman and the mountains and makes her either a wife or slave.

FARM NOTES.

East Oregonian: R. H. Whitehead and L. M. Watrus, two practical farmers living on Greasewood, were in town Saturday, and placed insurance on their fine crops of grain.

The harvesters have begun to work in Morrow? county, as some of the grain is very nearly ripe. Soon the hum of the thresher and the clatter of the self binder will be heard all over the valley.

Kittitas *Localizer*: Some of our farmers are looking blue over the premature drying up of their crop, which was so full of promise weeks ago. Unless rain comes soon, some of the crops, where water is not to be had, will not be half a crop. Rain would do some good yet in places, but in others the grain is beyond redemption. Word also reaches us that the grain on land broken this last spring in the Big Bend is suffering from the continual drouth. On the other hand old broken ground is not suffering to any extent. The soil is so deep and of such heavy nature it holds the moisture much better than the light alkali, sandy sage land of Kittitas county. There is no gravel or rock near the surface and scarcely any soil [illegible] in this county. The ground being compact [illegible] the moisture.

INDIAN LEGEND.

Nisqually Tribe was Saved from Extinction

Beast with an Evil Eye—The Savior of a Tribe E[illegible] Wrought by a Curious Woman

[illegible] Labbe [illegible] Tacoma Ledger

July —Always having felt an in- ie aborigines of this territory I made n early times to gain all the informa- d of their origin and history As people unlettered and without the ap- e have to hand down to posterity their e must not be surprised if errors, or ar to be such, should have crept into tions We find that all the informa- have regarding the past has been wn from one generation to another, heir tamanamus (medicine) men, y put the utmost reliance upon their , why should we not? The following ory of the Nisqually tribe, as it was one of them who knew the and traditions of this dusky peo- great many years ago—so many cannot enumerate them—the tribe o numerous that they ate up all the fish and then they turned cannibals, ie they became worse than wild ani- much so that the Great Spirit sent a which flooded the whole country and things were drowned, excepting one a dog who both happened to be on , the waters rising rapidly, fled to coma and remained upon its summit waters subsided From the squaw og sprang the present Nisqually In- ith the destruction of all things on the lost the use of all arms tools and fire. ay of the squaw and dog walked upon and dug camas, fern and other roots hands They

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THE HOLLADAY CASE.

Text of the Decision by the Supreme Court.

HOLLADAY TO GET $315,000

If Ben Holladay Does not Pay the Amount in Sixty Days the Property Must be Sold to Satisfy the Judgment

[illegible] this decision the supreme court on the [illegible] entered its decree finding the con[illegible] assignments and transfers referred to [illegible] to be mortgages that Ben Holla[illegible] might redeem the property by [illegible] to Joseph Holladay the sum of $315- [illegible] the amount which it finds due at that [illegible] accrued interest and costs within [illegible] days, but that in case he fails to do so [illegible] time the receiver shall allow the [illegible] of the different counties where the [illegible] situate to levy upon and sell the [illegible] at the order of the defendant, Joe [illegible] they must do so and out of the pro[illegible] pay all costs and then pay to Joe Holladay [illegible] amount due him with accruing [illegible] This decree increases the amount to [illegible] Joe Holladay, as allowed by the [illegible] about $75,000, and costs

[illegible] Supreme Court of the State Oregon

[illegible] respondent v Joseph Holladay appellant

[illegible] L. Williams appeared for app[illegible] C B Bellinger and H Y Thompson for respondent. J M Gearin and George H Williams claim forfeiture for usury

[illegible] from a decree of the circuit court for the county of Multnomah

[illegible] by THAYER J

[illegible] respondent commenced a suit [illegible] against the appellant to have cer[illegible] conveyances and assignments of real and [illegible] property heretofore made to the latter [illegible] to be mortgages as against the former [illegible] compel an accounting for the rents and [illegible] thereof

[illegible] property conveyed is situated in different [illegible] in the state though mostly in the [illegible] of Multnomah It consists of horses, [illegible] stocks in various corporations household [illegible] choses in action and a quantity of [illegible] and liquors. It appears that the par[illegible] to the suit are brothers each far [illegible] in life, and it would seem [illegible] until a short time before the suit [illegible] commenced a strong fraternal feeling and [illegible] existed between them and that each [illegible] in the other unlimited confidence The [illegible] has raised a family, has during a [illegible] portion of his life been actively engaged [illegible] enterprises of great magnitude, has [illegible] and lost large property interests, and [illegible] accustomed to luxurious habits of living, [illegible] and profits have been immense, and [illegible] and liberality bordered upon pro[illegible] recklessness.

[illegible] appellant is a bachelor he has confined [illegible] operations to a limited business, [illegible] a cautious and frugal course, and [illegible] brother has been endeavoring by [illegible] and devices, and speculations to make a [illegible] fortune, he has by prudence and economy [illegible] in saving a very good competency [illegible] of the one has alternated between [illegible] and distress and that of the other [illegible] by gradual and constant thrift [illegible] respondent for a great number of years has [illegible] accustomed to borrow from the appellant [illegible] time to time sums of money and to call [illegible] to pay money for his use and benefit [illegible] the said times the appellant was residing [illegible] Francisco. Some time prior to the 1st [illegible] of November 1876 the respondent came to [illegible] and commenced financial operations in [illegible] and acquired the interests in the [illegible] conveyed to the appellant. On [illegible] day of November, 1876 the appellant [illegible] promissory notes against the respondent [illegible] of them was for $10[illegible] and interest [illegible] the other was for $4[illegible] and interest The [illegible] note bore date January 1a [illegible] and be [illegible] to bear date [illegible] The rate of [illegible] each was one per cent per month [illegible] appellant was at Portland Oregon [illegible] day of November 1876 [illegible] [illegible] the evidence that it was the [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] make the [illegible] which was [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] executed [illegible] note for $1[illegible] at the same rate of [illegible] which on its face was given to cover [illegible] two notes and interest accrued there[illegible] prior to the execution of this last note [illegible] designed and [illegible] by the terms [illegible] the parties of the property, [illegible] known as the residence property, [illegible] appellant but it was not delivered until [illegible] nothing seems to have been said [illegible] the matter nor was the object or purpose [illegible]

[illegible] OWNERSHIP OF [illegible] PROPERTY

[illegible] property was valuable, and seems to have [illegible] ever since by the respondent, and [illegible] been regarded by him as [illegible] Oregon residence [illegible] conveyed [illegible] to the appellant the property known [illegible] Seaside residence, situated in Clatsop [illegible] The appellant was residing at San [illegible] at the time and I was not informed [illegible] that these conveyances had been [illegible] him The property first referred to [illegible] a [illegible] summer resort The other property [illegible] conveyed subsequent to the [illegible] note last referred to [illegible] about the 1st of November, 1876 [illegible] something [illegible] between the parties [illegible] the property [illegible] that the [illegible] about to leave the state [illegible] time and the appellant [illegible] [illegible] debt [illegible] the property and the [illegible] his money [illegible] that the respondent [illegible] but that he [illegible] upon [illegible] [illegible] that no power on earth [illegible] it from me, that it was my property [illegible] does it seem to have been [illegible] and I have no doubt [illegible] respondent left the state at the time and [illegible] all [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] further that the appellant [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] going [illegible] [illegible] to the respondent [illegible] [illegible] and has managed the property [illegible] the various companies [illegible] prudently and skillfully. That he [illegible] to parts of it, conducted the bus[illegible] which other portions of it were [illegible] and has preserved it all [illegible] He has been [illegible] paid from the pr[illegible] the business a large sum of general [illegible] against the respondent a large [illegible] upon the property, and furnished [illegible] respondent for his own private use [illegible] The evidence shows that no estate [illegible] of a bailiff was ever better [illegible] preserved Even the wines and liquors [illegible] the residence were almost untouched [illegible] thousand dollars stock of those [illegible] beverage it was conceded upon the [illegible] the appellant had used only a hun[illegible] dollars worth during the six years they [illegible] his custody The amount of cash [illegible] his private use during all this time [illegible]

[illegible] are many other incidental facts in the [illegible] have been [illegible] earnestly but it [illegible] be necessary to make a detailed sta[illegible] of them or express an opinion [illegible] [illegible] effect. The appellant filed [illegible] answer [illegible] complaint after it had been amended [illegible] [illegible] and upon the issues [illegible] a large [illegible] of testimony was taken a hearing of [illegible] was had before [illegible] [illegible] from which the appeal is brought [illegible] thereon

[illegible] can a[illegible] retrospective view of this [illegible] hardly concluding that a great deal [illegible] controversy has been bad and [illegible] [illegible] The relationship of the parties [illegible] have been overlooked. The [illegible] blood courses through the veins of each [illegible] they were both nursed at the same [illegible] not to have been considered with [illegible] which lies so sacred and would [illegible] besides for years and years they had [illegible] the most intimate and friendly terms [illegible] an intensity of feeling for each [illegible] no relationship between them [illegible] are that of consanguinity will [illegible] On the 20th of [illegible] the respondent telegraphed [illegible] of his intended departure [illegible] and directed him to get [illegible] receive him and his family the [illegible] responded to the demand and [illegible] arrived and was cordially received [illegible] came or other they failed to agree [illegible] the suit was begun. They [illegible] a limited correspondence by letter [illegible] commencement of the suit, although [illegible] living under the same roof and [illegible] by a written offer upon the part [illegible] to pay the appellant $275 210 [illegible] interest upon the said promissory [illegible] designated in the offer as $160,000, and as bearing date about from the 1st to the 14th November, 1877, and a demand for a redelivery to the respondent of the stocks, choses in action and other personal property transferred, and of a reconveyance of the real property conveyed and for an accounting of the rents, issues and profits of the property, and of all of the property disposed of by the appellant. The offer was refused and a resort had to the courts for a settlement There would have been less objection to such a course if the issues had been confined to the real matters in difference, but the appellant instead of exhibiting an account and having a speedy and final settlement of the affair interposed several defences that have consumed a large portion of time and amount of expense to dispose of

JOE NOT THE ACTUAL OWNER

The defense that the property was conveyed absolutely to the appellant has not been sustained, and was virtually abandoned upon the argument. It does not appear, it is true, that there was any understanding between the parties at the time of the conveyances that they were made for the purpose of securing the indebtedness, but the whole transaction clearly indicated it, and the respondent evidently expected that the appellant would take charge and manage the property and the business connected therewith The other attempted defense that the transfer was made with intent to hinder, delay or defraud creditors also entirely failed of proof There is nothing shown that it tended to have that effect. A vague suspicion might arise that the respondent was apprehensive that an attempt would be made by his creditors to [illegible] hold of this property, but there is no proof that such was the fact. His indebtedness to the appellant was a sufficient justification for the conveyances, especially as he expected the appellant to take the charge and management of the property He trusted to his brother to do what was right and no doubt was entirely confident that he would do so, nor do I believe that the latter viewed the matter in any other light or intended to claim the absolute ownership of the property, He is [illegible] and probably inclined to be [illegible], and it is very likely that the whole difficulty has arisen out of some supposed affront

THE PLEA OF USURY

Another feature in the case has served to complicate it considerably The district attorney of the district in which the suit is pending seems to think that there was usury in the transaction between the parties regarding the execution and acceptance of the note of November [illegible] 1876, and has attempted to intervene to have [illegible] of the state and have the debt forfeited to the school fund There is [illegible] provision of statute which permits [illegible] intervention and I can discover [illegible] principle upon which the right can be claimed The statute provides that if it shall [illegible] ascertained in any suit brought on any contract that a rate of interest has been contracted for greater than is authorized, etc, the design of which is to obtain for money so loaned a greater amount than that allowed by the statute, the same shall be deemed usurious and shall work a forfeiture of the entire debt so contracted to the school fund of the county where such suit is brought, and that the court shall render a judgment for the amount of the original sum loaned, etc, without interest, against the defendant and in favor of the state of Oregon, for the use of the common school fund, etc Sec. 3 o[illegible] Chapt. 27, Mis Laws It is not unusual in statutes against usury to inhibit a recovery of the debt, but this provision enforces payment of the principal sum and requires that the court adjudge it to be paid to the state It does not permit the defendant, in case usury is established upon a trial, "to go hence without day," but compels him to pay the principal of the debt, though it relieves him from the payment of the interest, but it seems to me that the right to plead usury is still a personal privilege, and that no other party can interpose such plea. The statute makes it the duty of district attorneys to prosecute for all penalties and forfeitures to the state which may be incurred in any county in their district, and [illegible] which no other mode of prosecution and collection is expressly provided by statute, sec. [illegible] civil code but it has to be by action at law sec 512 civil code If the district attorney has the right to intervene in such cases, as he has done, in this case, it then becomes his duty in all cases where money has been loaned and its payment sought to be enforced by action or suit, to make diligent inquiry in order to ascertain whether or not he ought to intervene, and that duty alone, in a commercial town like Portland, would keep him constantly and actively employed and interfere so much with the enforcement of payment of debts as to become a serious annoyance I do not think the provision referred to contemplates any such thing, nor, in my opinion is this the character of suit in which the remedy is intended can be applied It is in [illegible] I do not think there is any [illegible] upon which the court could find that a rate of interest has been contracted for greater than is authorized by statute The only evidence of the claim is that the amount of principal and interest upon the $10,000 note and the $4 [illegible] note [illegible] on the first day of November, 1876, aggregate the sum of $163 [illegible] that it only amounts to $161,345, and that the appellant testified that it was given for those two amounts. It might perhaps be inferred from that fact that the appellant had charged a usurious rate of interest upon the debt but it would be very unsatisfactory proof upon which to determine the question The discrepancy might have arisen by mistake in the computation, or there might have been other valuable considerations included in the account From the time the last note was given until the appellant was called as a witness to testify upon the subject [illegible] seven years had intervened and it [illegible] be expected that he would remember the particular circumstances of the affair. [illegible] The appellant's testimony [illegible] given for the payment of sums of money [illegible] to the respondent [illegible] and wife and [illegible] as well as the amount of the [illegible] note is not [illegible] The respondent [illegible] advances out of money that the appellant honestly supposed he had [illegible] an account of it [illegible] the respondent [illegible] he included the amount in the last [illegible] that has not been proven [illegible] I think on the contrary that the evidence disproves it. [illegible] going back [illegible] seven years [illegible] that the [illegible] to pay an illegal rate of interest when he knew nothing about it [illegible] other party except the payee and the testimony that no such agreement was ever made directly or indirectly, and then require a court, in view of the facts, to find that usury was contracted for [illegible] credulity The appellant's testimony may not satisfactorily establish the negative proposition, but that does not strengthen the affirmative It may be said that the respondent testified that there was no consideration [illegible] the last note except the amount of the two notes and he may be entirely honest in his belief upon the subject but his evidence [illegible] nothing about it [illegible] the time [illegible] signature by his secretary [illegible] [illegible] six [illegible] years [illegible] under the [illegible] partnership of the [illegible] upon the [illegible] the state [illegible] in this affair [illegible] in favor [illegible] represents the matter. When a [illegible] usury is established in a suit or proceeding the court having cognizance of the matter gives judgment [illegible] for the same against the party guilty of exacting it for the principal sum and therefore [illegible] becomes an interested party, and not, [illegible] Any other theory would lead to constant perplexity and embarrassment Every time a debt was sought to be collected by process of law the plaintiff would be liable to have to engage in a controversy with the state as to whether or not usury had entered into the transaction, and it would occasion intolerable nuisance I do not believe such a practice ought to be permitted

THE ACCOUNTING

Some controversy has arisen in regard to the accounting. It is claimed that the appellant should be charged for the rent of the residence during the time the respondent has been absent, and witnesses were called to show its rental value The court has concluded that this charge should be allowed against the appellant. The appellant should not be charged for the $100 dollars worth of wines and liquors consumed by him A person who has husbanded that amount of wines and liquors so faithfully as that should not be compelled to pay for the small portion used An other item sought to be charged to the appellant is the Smith notes and mortgage, which were turned over to him with the other property They amounted to some eight or nine thousand dollars principal, and the interest accrued thereon The appellant assigned them to his attorney, Thomas N Strong, to secure him and his brother for legal services rendered by them as attorneys for him in litigation growing out of the property conveyed Subsequently the assignee, commenced proceedings to foreclose this mortgage A defense was interposed, consisting of alleged partial payments and finally a settlement of the matter was effected by the Strongs accepting the conveyance of certain portions of the property mortgaged After this settlement the appellant and the Strongs agreed that the latter should take this property in full for their said services, which at the time amounted to $18,774 They claim however, that the amount received was not more than about $10,000 The only important question is whether the services rendered by the Strongs should be charged to the respondent The court has concluded to allow it against the appellant.

JOE'S CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

It was claimed on the part of the appellant that he should be allowed a compensation for his time and attention to the property, while in possession of it and I believe that the services rendered in taking care of and managing it under the circumstances would entitle him to some little compensation therefor, and were it not for the fact that he is remunerated in having [illegible] keep so large a sum of money invested at a high rate of interest and not subject to taxation, I should be in favor of allowing [illegible] such compensation but the way the matter has been situated he has been allowed [illegible] upon interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum and had no taxes to pay upon it The yearly interest thereon amounts to $1[illegible], which is about double what he could have realized under the ordinary mode of loaning and besides has been furnished, I suppose, his ordinary living expenses It was also claimed that the appellant should be adjudged to be the absolute owner of the stock in the Oregon Real Estate company It appears from the proofs in the case that prior to May 8 1878, that stocks consisting of [illegible] shares had been pledged by the respondent to the Bank of California as a security for a debt of $22,415 owed by the respondent to said bank, and that on said 8th day of May, 1878, the respondent executed to the appellant a written assignment thereof subject to such pledge Subsequently the bank foreclosed the pledge and sold the stocks, which were bid in by one Thomas Brown and held in trust for said bank Shortly afterward the appellant negotiated the purchase of them from said Brown, and claims to have purchased them upon his own account. He raised the amount of the purchase money by pledging his own credit, but repaid it again from the income of the property held by him under the aforesaid conveyances The respondent claims that said transaction was had for his benefit, and that the appellant only holds the stocks as a security for the debt owing to him by the respondent. There is nothing in the evidence showing any understanding of intention upon the part of the appellant to purchase the stock for the benefit of any one except himself, but occupying the relation he did to the respondent, and having paid for the stocks indirectly with the latter's effects, I think a trust arises in favor of the respondent, and that he should have the right to redeem from the appellant The appellant, as said upon the argument, was more than a mortgagee in possession he seems to have been a sort of bailiff and equity will not permit him to speculate in the affairs of the estate Under the view I have taken of the case the appellant is entitled to be paid his note of $161,345 and the interest thereon from its date, November 1 1876, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, less the $[illegible], the amount received by him

It is claimed by the appellant's counsel that there should be a rebatement from said sum drawn out of several hundred dollars, but it is hardly worth while to consider that question and I am inclined to allow the whole item It is claimed upon the part of the respondent that interest should stop upon the $163, [illegible] from the time of the said offer, made Oct [illegible] 1883, to pay $[illegible], but the offer did not cover the amount then due, as I consider it, and I would hardly be willing to give it that effect if it did unless the money had been brought in and deposited with the court at the time the suit was commenced We have a statute in this state which [illegible] allows [illegible] recover costs [illegible] damages [illegible] the defendant shall allege in his answer that before the commencement of the action he tendered to the plaintiff a certain amount of money in full payment or satisfaction of the cause of action or suit and now brings the same into court and deposits it with the clerk for the plaintiff if such allegation of tender be found true, and the plaintiff do not recover a greater sum than the amount so tendered, he shall not recover costs [illegible] but the defendant shall recover them of him Sec. [illegible] And we have another statute which provides that "An offer in writing to pay a particular sum of money, or to deliver a written instrument as specific personal property, is, if not accepted equivalent to the actual production and tender of the money instrument or property," Se[illegible] civil code I think it is intended by the former provision of statute that in order to make the tender effectual the money has to be brought into court and deposited with the clerk and the latter provision simply dispenses with the necessity of actually producing and offering the money in the offer [illegible] for convenience It is a statute requiring a party who wants to pay [illegible] or discharge an obligation and the [illegible] and the legislature has substituted another [illegible] dispense with the necessity [illegible] bringing it into court [illegible] keep his tender good [illegible] I think [illegible] The object of the law in requiring the [illegible] money was that the [illegible] to induce the party to whom [illegible] accept it and thereby prevent litigation, and [illegible] is required to be taken into court [illegible] with the clerk [illegible] party, if accepted [illegible] have been [illegible] by bringing [illegible] money when the litigation [illegible] to exempt a party [illegible] the fulfillment of his obligation [illegible] may be good as an offer to [illegible] equity without that [illegible] entitle the party to [illegible] him the relief sought is the court can impose [illegible] terms upon which it is granted, but the legislature cannot be supposed to have intended to relieve a party from the payment of interest when he is not relieved from the payment of costs

The decree should be in accordance with the opinion Counsel can prepare it and submit it to the court.

A BOYCOTT TRIAL

George Theiss is the proprietor of a concert saloon called The Alhambra in New York city He employed a band with the usual corps of [illegible] waiters Some months ago [illegible] that he [illegible] members of the [illegible] unions to attend his [illegible] members of [illegible] waiters and other [illegible] capacities He refused to comply with the demands and was [illegible] boycotted Boycotting circulars printed in German and English, were circulated in the neighborhood and sandwich men—that is, men bearing placards before and behind—were marched up and down the sidewalk before the doors of his establishment The brewers who sold him beer thereupon refused longer to furnish him, and his business suffered in other ways At length he settled with the "boycotters" by paying $1000 as "the expense of the boycott" and by other concessions

He afterward prosecuted the "boycotters," six in number They were tried before Judge Barrett, by whom [illegible] the "boodle" ex-aldermen had been tried and convicted His judicial bearing [illegible] as later in regard to [illegible] as in regard to "boodlers" The offenders were all found guilty, and will suffer the penalty fixed for the crime of "conspiracy

Justice would appear to be standing up very straight, with its bandage tightened over both eyes, when even "boycotting" a concert saloon is made a punishable crime, and those guilty of the offense are made to pay the penalty of the law. What ought to be done with the "boycotter" of a bakery?

ENGLAND'S EMPIRE.

How its Dominion was Carried Around the World—Triumphant Enterprise

A Tardy Beginning Followed by a Rapid March of Conquest—The Present Extent of its Colonies and their Varied Products

The recent opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is made the occasion by the London Times of an interesting account of the growth of the colonial empire of Great Britain The following is the substance of the article

This unparalleled empire began hesitatingly some 300 years ago with a precarious footing on an area of 40,000 square miles, amid a population of savages it culminated to-day with an area of 9,000,000 square miles and a population, including feudatories of something like 270,000,000, one-seventh of the land surface of the globe and one-sixth of its inhabitants, and that excluding the mother country Let us endeavor briefly to recall the growth of this world wide empire

ENGLAND HERSELF ORIGINALLY A COLONY

We need not begin our story with the remarkable colonization enterprises of Phœnicians, Greeks and Romans nor need we even occupy space with contrasting the mediæval trading stations established by Venice in the Mediterranean and its offshoots with the colonies of the last 300 years England itself was for three centuries a Roman colony, and an important and [illegible] one, having, however, more analogy with India than with Canada or Australia

English Britain, if we may use the term, began as a colony, but a colony of the true English type the emigrants who came with Hengist and Horsa from the Elbe and the Weser came to find a new home and remain in it With more or less indiscriminate slaughter of the aborigines, a method which has been only too faithfully followed by their successors, they cleared the country and built their homesteads and founded their cities For more than a thousand years did these Teutonic colonists go on developing the resources of their island home, receiving fresh and vigorous additions, always of essentially the same stock, before they began to look out westwards and southwards for fresh islands and other continents to harry and to settle and to nourish into powerful states

EARLY BEGINNINGS OF CONQUEST

The Portuguese and Spaniards, and even the French, were in the field long before England Spain had a settlement in Dominica as early as 1493 and Vasco de Gama reached India in 1498 Within very few years India and South America had their Portugese and Spanish viceroys In 1534 Jacques Cartier made his famous voyage up the St Lawrence, taking possession of the country in the name of the French sovereign True Cabot discovered Newfoundland and the mainland of North America in 1497, but he, like other early western navigators, simply regarded the new world as a barrier on the way to India It was this latter land of fabulous riches that was the goal of the infant naval enterprise of England for many years after Cabot's discovery The Portugese monopolized the routes by the southern seas, and England had not yet a navy to cope with its rival The first effective English settlement on the island can not be dated earlier than 1623, long before which Virginia had been planted and Jamestown founded True, in 1580 the British flag was planted in the West India island of Tobago, but that island was not effectively occupied by England till 1763 Meantime some roving Englishmen had in 1605 planted a cross in Barbados inscribed "James, King of England and of this Island," though there was no actual settlement till 1625 Barbados is one of the two or three British West India islands that never changed hands After all, however Bermuda may fairly claim to be considered the earliest of existing English colonies, and it was colonized both from Virginia and England directly after [illegible] But later during the seventeenth century the growth of our colonial possessions was slow, if we except the New England states and the settlements on the east American coast to the south Leaving these [illegible] out of view as they no longer belong to us, our colonies at the close of the century were few and scattered compared with the enormous territories which Portugal and Spain France and Holland were endeavoring to drain of their wealth

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO

At the end of the seventeenth century besides New England and Newfoundland, and a few factories on the West African coast and in India, of the present colonial empire we had possession [illegible] Jamaica, Barbados, St Christopher, Nevis, Turks island, Antigua, Montserrat, Anguilla, Virgin islands, Bermuda [illegible] St Helena out in the Atlantic The total area of the [illegible] did not exceed [illegible] square miles, for our African and Indian [illegible] were little more than stations Even if we added such parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as were not occupied by France the total area could scarcely be more than [illegible] square miles

During the first half of the eighteenth century if we accept the [illegible] of Great Britain of the [illegible] North American colonies [illegible] mentioned and one or two of the West India islands already included [illegible] of any importance as a foreign possession was Gibraltar (1704) and that not as a colony but as a strategical station A period of comparative quiescence [illegible] previous to the outbreak of the great [illegible] struggle between England and France for supremacy in the seas and on land

THE EFFECT OF THE FRENCH WARS

During the last forty years of the eighteenth century, or the other half [illegible] of England's empire [illegible] laid [illegible] subsequent [illegible] have been mainly in the way of development and consolidation. The great struggle between England and France for supremacy [illegible] began simultaneously in India and Canada On the latter [illegible] resulted in the capitulation of Quebec in 1759 followed four years later by the cession of the whole of Canada [illegible] England was virtually mistress of the whole of North America [illegible] In [illegible] trade with [illegible] In [illegible] foreign [illegible] a fact [illegible] regret [illegible] In the same year as Canada [illegible] possession the islands of Dominica [illegible] St Vincent [illegible] West India possessions [illegible] Falkland islands [illegible] In 1786 British Honduras was acquired by treaties in 1787 Sierra Leone was ceded by the native chiefs while in 1788 not quite a century ago the not very promising foundation of the great Australian group of colonies was laid by the establishment of a small convict establishment at Botany bay

Turning to the East we find Malacca captured from the Dutch in [illegible] though it [illegible] finally [illegible] English till 1824 Penang was [illegible] in 1785, and province Wellesley in [illegible] Much more important was the capture of Ceylon from the same once supreme colonial power in [illegible] The battle of Plassey was fought in 1757, and within about half a century thereafter through the genius of Clive and Hastings and Wellesley, English supremacy was virtually established, directly or indirectly, over a great part of the Indian peninsula. Bengal was ceded [illegible] and Madras conquered in 17[illegible]-1801, having between them an area estimated at [illegible] square miles and a population of 55,000,000

THE LION'S PAW STILL STRETCHED OUT

Thus, then, during the latter half of the eighteenth century we had succeeded in rapidly increasing our foreign possessions by something like 2,500,000 square miles reckoning the whole of Australia as virtually annexed During the present century we have been able to increase this area by about one-third, half of it at least in India While, during the last eighty six years, we have been extending and confirming our hold over India, and while we have acquired one or two really important additions to our colonial possessions, it will be seen as we have said that our chief work has been to develop and consolidate the acquisitions of the latter half of the eighteenth century

In 1806 the Dutch were compelled to hand over to us their possessions in South Africa, which by the formation of the Natal colony in 1838, and other subsequent annexations, have been extended far beyond their original boundaries In 1807 we captured the tiny islet of Heligoland, and three years later, 1810 Mauritius capitulated, our possession of the island being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris, 1814. A year later, 1815, we acquired the Ionian Islands by treaty, only to give them to Greece some fifty years after, and in the same year we established our naval station in Ascension. We all remember the excitement over the occupation of Cyprus in 1878

IN OUR OWN TIMES

The British North Borneo company was incorporated by royal charter in 1881 We have hardly yet recovered from the excitement of raising the British flag over Southern New Guinea, the Niger mouths, and Bechuana land in 1884, while at this very moment our soldiers and our civil servants are busy getting into working order the extensive territory of Upper Burmah, proclaimed English on the first day of the present year This last annexation, however, belongs rather to the record of our dominion in India, which has advanced so rapidly that the 2[illegible],000 square miles, and the 55,000,000 inhabitants of 1800 have grown to something like 1,[illegible] square miles and 2[illegible],000,000 of a population.

VERY LITTLE LEFT TO CONQUER

Thus, then, while the beginnings of the greatest colonial empire on record go back some 300 years, by far the greater proportion of our foreign possessions have been acquired during the last 120 years The statesmen under whom this great and widely scattered empire was acquired and built up, never entertained a doubt as to the necessity of England, if she was to maintain her position among the nations [illegible] taking this method of upholding her naval supremacy, of securing her influence in every quarter of the globe, of finding outlets for her rapidly increasing population, and of keeping all rivals out of the field Nothing could more strongly have aroused in our minds a keen sense of the value of our colonies and a feeling of thankfulness that we have been able to acquire [illegible] so much before Germany, at least, entered the field

Of the nine millions of square miles over which our empire beyond the sea extends something like six and a half millions are in latitudes which are in the main perfectly suited for European colonization

[illegible]

Compare our foreign possessions with those of other colonial powers—France Spain Portugal, Holland and even Germany Of the possessions of all these countries, France Algeria and perhaps New Caledonia are the only ones in which [illegible] for the European [illegible] Nearly every product which the [illegible] we can [illegible] within the borders of our own possessions. At home we still have plenty of coal and in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India [illegible] ample stores of every variety [illegible] animal products of all kinds Canada, Australia, and the Cape can supply in abundance [illegible] tea, coffee sugar, cotton and other tropical and sub-tropical products we can [illegible] from [illegible] the old and the new world [illegible] gold there [illegible] the tin mines of Tasmania are [illegible] famous, and both copper and tin are [illegible] products of New South Wales [illegible] diamond mines in South Africa the [illegible] of Australia and the Cape figure prominently [illegible] the exhibition Should our manufactures be analyzed, Canada might supply us with blankets and pianos, New Zealand with "tweeds, Victoria with carriages New South Wales with [illegible] shoes, India and Malta with jewelry

A POLICY OF GRAB ALL AND HOLD ON

As to the methods by which England has gained for herself this enviable position among the nations of the earth these we shall not discuss at present suffice it to say they have been essentially the same methods as those by which our ancestors gained a footing in our island home, which they have raised to the proud position of a mother of nations As a matter of fact, keeping India out of view about one-half (3,400,000 square miles) of our colonial possessions have been obtained by legitimate capture or compulsory cession the other half by settlement or peaceful annexation Under the former category we may fairly include the greater part of our Indian empire and of our great colonies, Canada, the Cape, Ceylon, Burmah and British Guiana were obtained in fair fight On the other hand Australia, New Zealand Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Newfoundland and New Guinea were simply annexed with or without the express permission of the natives Whether the methods by which we have acquired our great possessions were legitimate or illegitimate in every case we do not care to inquire at this moment. For the present it is enough for us that we have inherited them and mean to keep them and make the most of them

A PURITAN BRUTE

The Inhuman Master of an Old Time Massachusetts School

In a Massachusetts town less than sixty years ago, in a public school the punishments sometimes surpassed in severity any illustrations given in "Notes and Queries" with one or two exceptions says the Boston [illegible] We state as facts only what we saw with our own eyes As in the Mayhew school, boys were sometimes required to toe a crack, bend over and place the forefinger upon another crack [illegible] then, with the body tense in every nerve the master would come slowly along, [illegible] with his [illegible] with the short jackets worn then [illegible] hurt He broke a ruler [illegible] More than once he [illegible] striking from the shoulder [illegible] nearly as large as himself [illegible] and one of these boys [illegible] is still living, He took up one boy by the heels, and slinging him round in a circle brought his head this was by accident against [illegible] in the middle of the [illegible] deprived of all sense of [illegible] came and [illegible] What was [illegible] to one boy who had [illegible] a word in the New Testament The boy [illegible] down under the desk [illegible] then catching a blow [illegible] near the door when the master [illegible] and heels and threw him [illegible] into the street and [illegible] the sufferer have his overcoat or cap, though it was a winter's day On one occasion he whipped a boy with a cowhide [illegible] brought [illegible] forenoon [illegible] at arm's length a heavy book The little [illegible] school [illegible] used to weep and shriek [illegible] their aprons to [illegible] sights This [illegible] master [illegible] the whipping, [illegible] fastened [illegible] the legs of the desk and stood and whipped him with a cowhide until the blood flowed, and [illegible] place [illegible] fingers [illegible] the instrument of torture We saw the punishment, the [illegible] shirt [illegible] These facts [illegible] we might [illegible] them were [illegible] part of the history of slavery [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] free [illegible] The master was sometimes prosecuted [illegible] the writer, a leading lawyer at the bar defended him and he was always acquitted He paid the doctor's bill in the last case and gave the boy's mother a load of wood, for he was her only son and she was a poor widow The master was in many respects an excellent teacher he kept the school for many years and gave it up at the last from ill health, much to the regret of the community He was a Christian by profession, kept up family prayers but there were some who thought—chiefly the boys—that he was at times unduly severe in the infliction of punishment

Senatorial Lobbyists

San Francisco Chronicle

We have probably heard the last of Senator Beck's bill to prohibit senators from becoming lobbyists in the guise of counsel It has gone to the tomb of the Capulets where it will probably sleep an icy sleep until [illegible] unless by any chance Beck should be able to recall it to life in which case it will reappear, as disembodied spirits are known to, disguised in a ghostly shape, which Mitchell of Oregon (the champion lobbyist) devised for the purpose of rendering it ridiculous [illegible] Mitchell of whom THE OREGONIAN says that you can not take a pot shot anywhere at railroad lobbyists without bringing Mitchell down [illegible] ability to defeat this excellent bill is only characteristic but one is surprised to find so large a man as Hawley of Connecticut giving the aid of his bright intellect and high character to so disreputable a business

Singular Pension Decision

Chicago Journal

A singular pension decision is attributed to Commissioner of Pensions Black In 1863 Arnold Shaw, a colored man, enlisted in the Union army and was afterwards killed His mother applied for a pension, and it is charged that Gen Black denied the application on the ground that she was a slave at the time of her son's death and not dependent on him for support The emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln was issued January 1, 1863 After that date there were no slaves, legally so held, in the United States It is singular, if true, that such a decision as that attributed to Gen Black should, more than twenty three years after the abolition of slavery, have emanated from any official authority in the United States.

That tired feeling disappears and you feel active and strong after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WANTED—HELP

A GOOD GIRL WANTED TO DO COOKING AT [illegible] Thirteenth st [illegible] of Morrison

WANTED—THREE GOOD TAILORS INQUIRE at [illegible] Washington st Room 21

WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED IN ASphaltum work 20 Stark st

WANTED—A BOSTON COLLAR MAKER AT [illegible] ANDREW McLEAN [illegible]

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL APPLY AT [illegible] Washington

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSE[illegible] Alder st

WANTED [illegible] BLACKSMITH WHO CAN [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR [illegible]

WANTED A GIRL BETWEEN [illegible] YEARS [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MAN FOR SMALL [illegible]

WANTED ATHLETES OF EVERY DESCRIPtion [illegible] OLYMPIC GARDEN [illegible]

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN WHO IS CA[illegible]

WANTED— MEN FOR MILL WORK [illegible] W CRANE [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A LARGE FORCE [illegible] RALPH SMITH C BURNS [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN FOR [illegible] Singer [illegible] Morrison st Portland

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—50 CORDS FIRST CLASS HEM[illegible] HERBERT BRADLEY & CO [illegible]

WANTED—A TENANT FOR A NEW BRICK [illegible] ROBERT [illegible]

WANTED NEWLY [illegible] ROOMS [illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN W[illegible] cooking and general housework city [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—CREEDMORE HOUSE [illegible] a paying house [illegible]

FOR SALE TIN SHOP AND FIXTURES ONLY [illegible] For particulars Address H B COOPER Dallas [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FAMILY LIQUOR STORE GOOD location cheap rent clean stock on account of removal Address [illegible] care Oregonian

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BARBER [illegible] Washington Territory For further particulars address J S L care Oregonian

$400 MANUFACTURING BUSINESS [illegible] H B REED Hotel [illegible]

BAKERY FOR SALE DOING A GOOD BUSIness worth investigation For further information apply to BERNHEIM & MANNER [illegible]

BARGAIN IN FLOUR MILL PROPERTY—[illegible]

WANTED A PARTNER IN A STEAM SAW [illegible] A S BRIGGS

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE DOING A CASH business [illegible]

$4000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE FINEST paying business [illegible]

$500 FOR SALE—[illegible] WELCH [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE 160 ACRES OF LAND [illegible]

FOR SALE LOTS AND BLOCKS [illegible]

CHEAP HOMES EASY PAYMENTS [illegible]

BUY YOURSELF A CHEAP HOME [illegible]

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

[illegible] MACHINE FOR MANUFAC[illegible] H B REED [illegible]

FOR SALE ONE [illegible] ELECTRIC [illegible]

FOR SALE—500 HEAD OF STOCK SHEEP [illegible]

ARCTIC SODA WATER FOUNTAINS FOR SALE [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible] THE UNDERSIGNED WILL [illegible]

ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES RE[illegible]

J. H. FISK CHEMIST AND ASSAYER ANalyses made of all substances 108 First street

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR ner N Front and D sts. Portland, Or

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] and 48 Front street Portland, Or

[illegible]

DR LEWIS WOODS CLAIRVOYANT AND [illegible]

FINANCIAL

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN NOTES DISCOUNTED [illegible]

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY HARNESS HARDware 74 Front st., Portland Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO 109 FRONT ST Importers of Shoe Manufacturers Goods, Shoe Store Supplies Blackings, Dressings Etc

MACHINISTS

TRENKMAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, [illegible], and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order

ART DECORATORS

FREBORN & CO. THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest, frescoing and artistic work 127 and 129 Third st

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS, 93 AND 95 OAK ST., corner First. Soda Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cascade Mineral Water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

DESIRABLE SUNNY ROOMS EN SUITE OR single Southwest corner First and Yamhill sts.

ROOMS TO RENT IN GOOD BRICK BUILDing [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT [illegible]

FOR RENT FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed [illegible] MRS HOU[illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FACING [illegible]

FOR RENT IN THE [illegible] STONE [illegible]

FOR RENT ROOMS ALL OR SINGLY FRONT [illegible] Alder and Washington one [illegible] Baths same floor

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—REFURNISHED [illegible] moderate prices [illegible] Salmon & Main

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL FRONT [illegible]

TO RENT HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE TO RENT OF [illegible] ROOMS APPLY AT [illegible]

FOR RENT—TWO [illegible] HOUSE OPPOSITE [illegible]

TO RENT A FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR $30 [illegible]

COTTAGE OF [illegible] ROOMS [illegible] ON ALDER [illegible]

FOR RENT UNTIL [illegible] A COTTAGE OF [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE [illegible] ROOMS MODERN [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] MODERN [illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible]

FOR RENT TWO STORY DWELLING WITH [illegible] Second [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]

FOR RENT NICE FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH [illegible] street cars [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND

LOST [illegible]

LOST A [illegible]

STRAYED FROM [illegible] MORRISON STREET A [illegible]

LOST—A BAY HORSE STRAYED FROM [illegible]

LOST—A RED MOROCCO COVERED MEMO[illegible] and other papers [illegible]

LOST—ON JULY 5 A WHITE AND BLACK [illegible] W cor Front and Ash sts

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH ON N P R R train [illegible] MILLER [illegible] First [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OF INTEREST TO ROBERT NEIL [illegible]

PARTIES DESIRING TO CHARTER THE [illegible] Cascade [illegible] M C MORGAN [illegible]

TO CAMPERS—[illegible] CAMPERS [illegible]

PARTIES DESIRING THE BEAUTIFUL [illegible]

NOTICE TO [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible]

A NEW [illegible]

[illegible]

TAKE NOTICE THAT [illegible]

TRAVELERS [illegible] ARE DESIROUS [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. J. BOWEN [illegible]

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores 16 N Front st. Portland Or

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts. Portland, Or

H. E. BATTIN GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer 130 Front street.

C. CÆSAR & CO, SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants [illegible] North Front street Portland

MASON EHRMAN & CO WHOLESALE [illegible] commission merchants No. [illegible]

TAYLOR YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co 34 Front street, cor Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. G. MILLER, W. B. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, [illegible] Front st. between Washington and Stark

J. McCRAKEN & CO [illegible]

[illegible] COMMISSION MER[illegible]

GIBSON [illegible] SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants [illegible] N W cor Front and Ash sts Portland, Or

[illegible]

MARK LEVY COMMISSION MERCHANT, Importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green dried and canned fruits nuts, figs, dates and raisins, 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY Shipman Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps Belts, etc. Laundry Machinery a specialty Foot of Morrison st Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or

CHAS. E. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1861, Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND THURSDAY JULY 8 1886.

THE STAGNATION IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

The problem which presses upon the farmers of the Willamette valley is a very serious one. It is found that wheat growing, always hitherto the main dependence of the country, will not pay. After the crop of an average farm is sold, the labor of the year paid for, the farmer's store bill paid and the wear and tear of his farm machinery compensated for, after all these necessary charges are paid there is nothing left. Indeed the farmer often finds himself worse off at the end of the year than at the beginning. Not a wheat farm in the whole valley pays after deducting the wages of the farmer and his family, a decent per cent upon its assumed value. This state of things has continued almost [illegible] of depression in wheat [illegible] three years ago, and is likely to continue indefinitely, varied only by years of special [illegible] when crops are exceptionally bad [illegible] they promise to be this year. Under these circumstances land values are declining and they will decline still further unless some way is found by which a [illegible] return may be secured [illegible] the country.

Farmers are eagerly [illegible] way of deliverance, but it [illegible]. There is absolutely no sure market for any agricultural product besides wheat [illegible] in the country, but their fleeces [illegible] be sold at a profit. Much of the beef [illegible] in the great markets [illegible] has here to be thrown away, and even the hide brings but a small price since it must be sent out of the country in the raw state to be tanned. The market for hog products is uncertain, and often the farmer gets no profit upon his season's "kill." Dairying pays those who live close to city markets, but not so those who must send their product to town and depend upon others to sell it. Besides, the market for dairy products is small, and if every twentieth farm in the valley were devoted to the production of butter, cheese, etc., prices would at once go down to nothing. Realizing this, farmers will not stock their land for dairying. Wool growing is not profitable in the valley, because the product must pay the heavy freight rate to the factories in the East, and on the other hand the market for mutton here is not large enough to make this important item in sheep husbandry a safe dependence. Vegetables of all kinds grow in great plenty, but the market is small, and it has been found that no money can be made in truck farming, except near the towns.

And so with all farm products. Nothing will pay. There is no market excepting for wheat and wool and these are so low in value that it is almost labor wasted to produce them. The country is like a strong man, capable and willing to work but with no work to do that will yield him a fair return and an honest support. The superiority of the soil, the unequalled climate, all the blessings of the land are of small account because the country is without a market. Business in all the local towns is dull because the people, having small gains, have little with which to buy. The only way out of this growing stagnation in the Willamette valley must come through the creation of a market. And a market can come only through the creation in Portland or elsewhere of enterprises which will employ labor and consume the products of the country. Stock yards, tanneries, woolen mills, wagon and farm machinery works, shoe factories—these and a hundred other branches of industry the country invites by its splendid facilities. All this is old, but it is as true as when it [illegible] the first time. The business of the country is flat because the people who have money hoard it for outrageous interest. The remedy lies in the organization of industries and the utilization of the products and resources of the country.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

The river and harbor appropriation bill, which passed the house early in May, reached the senate on the 10th of that month and was in regular order referred to the committee on commerce. On the 28th of June this committee, through its chairman, Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, reported the bill back to the house with sundry amendments. As it came from the house the bill appropriated the sum of $1 [illegible] 18[illegible] 200. The senate committee made amendments reducing the total $585,500 and other amendments increasing the total as it came from the house $3,480 7[illegible], making the net increase by the senate committee the sum of $[illegible]. The bill thus amended is now before the senate and action upon it is likely to be taken at any time.

In submitting the amended bill to the senate the committee on commerce furnishes for the information of senators a statement in detail of the considerations involved in each change proposed. Senator Dolph went before the committee and secured an advance in several of the Oregon items. The appropriation of $150,000 proposed for the work at the mouth of the Columbia river has been increased to $250,000. In support of this appropriation the committee points out the facts of our situation, which need not be rehearsed here. It shows that the drainage area of the Columbia river comprises 244,000 square miles, equal to the combined areas of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, larger than the area of any European [illegible] or federation except Russia [illegible] agriculture, capacity [illegible] this great [illegible] its many other [illegible] cludes that the development [illegible] add so rapidly [illegible] nation and [illegible] thought that every [illegible] back many fold [illegible] treasury.

The appropriation [illegible] raised by the senate [illegible] $250,000. "This, the report [illegible] extreme [illegible] the commercial [illegible] west. With its [illegible] and with [illegible] region will [illegible] and her [illegible] "Through [illegible] at such [illegible] east west [illegible] lumbia river [illegible] through this [illegible] shorter haul than any other [illegible] real distance over the mountains."

No change is made by the senate committee in the amount $111,[illegible] for the upper Columbia and Snake rivers, but for the information of the senate the committee [illegible] statistics of those rivers with arguments for the improvement, are set forth with the conclusion that "there is sufficient traffic from regions which the railroads cannot reach and which the rivers do to warrant the completion of the present project of improvement." No other changes are made in the amounts proposed by the house as follows: Lower Willamette river and Columbia river below Portland, $100,000, of which sum $[illegible] for a snag boat; upper Willamette river above Portland, $11,000; Coquille river $20,000; Chehalis river, Washington territory, $2[illegible]; Cowlitz river, Washington territory [illegible]; Skagit, Stillaguamish, Nooksack, Snohomish and Snoqualmie rivers, Washington territory, $10,000. Although the senate committee makes no change in these figures, it is at the pains to recommend each to favorable consideration and to point out the facts in each case familiar to our people.

The bill, thus amended by the senate committee, is before the senate and is expected to pass. It will then go to the house for confirmation of the changes made by the senate. There will in all likelihood be a joint committee to settle differences, and the bill, when finally completed will go to the president—and there's the rub. It is believed by those familiar with his sentiments and temper that he will veto it. Its enemies, unable to defeat it in an open and honest way have resorted to the trick of loading it down with features known to be objectionable to the president, plainly with the purpose of bringing down a veto. If this trick succeeds there is danger [illegible] at all. It is hardly to be believed that there will [illegible] time will be left to prepare a new bill to meet the president's objections. The situation is critical and the chances are about even for the success or failure of the measure.

AN INCREDIBLE STORY

A new book on Lincoln has just been published—a compilation of all noteworthy things said about him by notable men on both sides of the water. In Thurlow Weed's reminiscences is the remarkable statement that Lincoln, in his intense desire to save the Union, and in his discouragement at the disasters which befell our cause from June, 1862, to June, 1863, sent Mr Weed to Governor Seymour, of New York, urging him to deliver an uncompromising war message, and promising that if he would do so he, Lincoln, would be glad to urge his election or any sound war democrat to the presidency. Weed further says that Lincoln sent word to McClellan to keep clear of the anti war democrats, to plant himself on an uncompromising war platform and promised him, in that event his support for the presidency in 1864, offering to pledge himself not to run against him. If this story is true we confess it is more complimentary to Lincoln's unselfish patriotism than it is to his common sense, and without some corroborating testimony we would not believe Weed's story of Lincoln's weakness. Weed's reminiscences are full of anecdotes that sound like "fish" stories concerning public men. Lincoln was a very keen, shrewd man; he knew Seymour and McClellan thoroughly and it is impossible that he should have ever said more to them than to ask them to stand by the flag on a war platform to the end.

That Lincoln ever stooped to the stupidity of trying to convert Seymour from a constitutional copperhead to the gospel of uncompromising war for the Union; that he ever wasted any time trying to bribe McClellan not to make an ass and an ingrate of himself by posing as a wooden war horse on a peace platform, every plank of which was framed by copperheads, we do not believe. McClellan, Lincoln knew to be a very weak man and Lincoln never wasted any time negotiating with men who had to be hired to do their duty to the flag, and Lincoln knew that if the people were with him the North would win, that if they were with Seymour he could offer Seymour nothing; he could offer McClellan nothing that they did not already have in their possession. The story is incredible, because utterly inconsistent with what we know of Lincoln, whom Grant describes to have been as brave as he was calm and self-contained.

Weed says that Seymour promised fair, but broke his promise; that his message was a severe criticism of Lincoln's war policy and demanded that the war should be waged completely within the constitution, which, of course, was impossible. No civil war was ever waged where many laws were not necessarily silenced.

Seymour was elected governor of New York in November 1862, when the people were beginning to wince under the war. The year had opened with a succession of great triumphs for the Union. In February Donelson was captured and Nashville fell. In March we were victorious at Pea Ridge; in April Shiloh was won and New Orleans captured and Corinth evacuated. At the East, Roanoke Island and Newbern had been captured, and Yorktown evacuated. Up to June 1st, 1862, the North was jubilant; then came a frost, a chilling frost. McClellan was defeated by Lee and driven to the shelter of his gunboats. Pope was beaten by Lee and driven to the defences of Washington. McClellan fought a drawn battle at Antietam, and was so lame the next morning that for the next forty days he would not strike a blow. At the West, Buell was beaten by Bragg at Perryville. It was one uninterrupted roll of defeat at the East and at the West from the first of June to the first of November, 1862, with the exception of the repulse of Price by Rosecrans at Corinth; and it was this dreadful summer of defeat that was the salvation of Seymour in the New York election of 1862. Rebel victories elected this critical copperhead over the heroic Wadsworth, a man of fine education, vast wealth, who had entered the army from the highest motives of patriotism. His wealth was spent like water for the Union, his example sent thousands of recruits into the ranks, and yet he was beaten, because the election was held under the gloom and shadow of unbroken defeat. The people were discouraged, downcast, and critical, and in their mood of depression and petulance they voted for the timid, querulous copperhead Seymour, and rejected Wadsworth, a gallant and noble gentleman, who fell eighteen months later, sword in hand, in the Wilderness.

Seymour was elected in an hour of universal defeat, and his election was followed by the fearful disaster of Fredericksburg, and by the dreadful drawn battle of Stone River, a battle that paralyzed Rosecrans for a forward movement for nearly six months. The war party lost heart, and Seymour, by temperament a critic, compromiser and negotiator, sincerely believing that the position of Lincoln was unconstitutional, wrote his first message with a quill that was a white feather. He favored a policy of conciliation to the South, and in his speech of July 4, 1863, he echoed all the gloom of the faint hearted patriotic, and all the discontent and sedition of the copperhead faction. After Gettysburg Seymour sent his adjutant-general to Lincoln to urge him to stop or suspend the draft. He wanted to have the supreme court first pronounce it constitutional, a proposition as absurd as it would be to stop and search the scriptures before you threw water on your burning house, [illegible] or collared a pickpocket. The draft [illegible] place and New York city lost two millions [illegible] before they were [illegible] by the veterans of the Army of the Potomac. Seymour loved the Union, but he loved the democratic party and its [illegible] more. He wasn't by nature a [illegible] Andrew, or Morton [illegible] who never stopped to [illegible] over the draft, never stopped to [illegible] objections; they believed that in time of war all laws were silent before the law of [illegible] the first law of nature. The [illegible] law of a state fighting for its life. [illegible] partisan [illegible] to have been a patriot; his lukewarm [illegible] would have ruined the nation [illegible] to the last. He was critical and obstructive to you [illegible] in our darkest hour of peril, and if McClellan, Andrew and [illegible] had been as halting and hypercritical as Seymour, the Union army would have lost Gettysburg, and might have retreated after the Wilderness. And now we are asked to believe that Lincoln was so witless and so weak as to have negotiated with such a man as Seymour for a war message and support of his policy, in return for the consideration that Lincoln would not run again but would urge the election of some such democratic Sir Forcible Feeble in uniform, as McClellan to the presidency.

Thurlow Weed's name is not sufficient to make this idiot tale seem other than the incredible message of a grape vine telegraph operated by an intelligent contraband. Lincoln was unselfish and patriotic enough to have retired for any staunch uncompromising war democrat, like Holt, or Dix, or Stanton, but Lincoln would as soon thought of voting for Vallandigham as to help hand the flag over to the tender mercies of a constitutional copperhead like Seymour, who wanted a supreme court decision before every battle, or over to the weak, sluggish and nerveless hands of such a man as McClellan, a mere military plume, not a whole hearted warrior of the Union. To have done anything of the sort would have been moral treason to his trust, and Weed's name can not convict Lincoln of treason to any trust, great or small. Seymour hamstrung Lincoln whenever he could with his dismal croakings; he was the sable raven of copperheadism that, when the North swore to restore the Union, early and late [illegible] "Never more." Gettysburg and Vicksburg knocked one eye of the copperhead faction, Atlanta in September, 1864, closed the other, and assured McClellan's defeat. Petersburg knocked it down, and Appomattox strangled it to death. The copperhead jackal died at the same hour with the Confederate lion. Let nobody believe that Lincoln ever stooped to bribe either Seymour or McClellan to support the war policy of his administration. Lincoln was not traitor, not a fool, not a coward.

TONGUES IN TREES

The eastern tourist the first charm of Oregon is that it is a land of trees. From Chicago to Oregon, via the Union Pacific, you see few trees for miles after you leave Omaha; it is a treeless tract compared with the Eastern, Middle or Southern states, but when you strike Oregon you are again in a land of trees and hills and mountains. Well, what of it? What is all this worth is the utilitarian inquiry. What is the odds whether we all dwell on treeless plains and sandy seashores, provided the sand of the seashore is mixed with gold or the monotonous levels of the treeless plains can be made to yield a fine harvest? It isn't much matter, to be sure, unless there be something in the thought that outdoor life and work amid the beauty of mountain meadow, lake, forest, brook and hillside is worth something more or less unconsciously, than outdoor life where nature is silent, sullen, flat, stale and unprofitable; wanting that vivacity and variety that is the finest charm of warm and sympathetic manhood. The idea that inspiration and joy come from sympathy stimulated for outward things is not a mere poet's fancy. The sturdiest, most vital physiques feel it, whether they admit it or not. Stanton, Lincoln's great war secretary, great lawyer, great administrator and executive, an intensely practical man, once said "God [illegible] his communications with man, [illegible] his language in the highest imagery. All light and all color that make life beautiful is the effect of a little nerve God has endowed us with to enjoy his precious gifts that, after all, live only in our brain. The highest religion, if not the only religion, is in a true appreciation of God's works. Thus we work our way through nature to nature's God."

The moral ugliness, the petty meannesses and jealousies of trade and politics become more repulsive to the eye and ear that has been permitted to come into something of close daily contact with outdoor life that has fine fragrance in its breath and beauty in all its varying hues of expression. Somebody has pointed out that gloomy, literal fanaticism in consonance with the ascetic garb and sour frowning aspect of nature, is not infrequent along the barren, treeless, flat, sullen and cheerless shores of Cape Cod. Living in comparative social isolation, dwelling in a sour climate and desolate, unlovely country, the people of Cape Cod have always retained much of that hard, gloomy, bitter bigotry and mental narrowness that belong to the lowest strata of Puritanism, without imagination or sensibility because without social or outdoor stimulus for the cultivation of any sweet broad, humane philosophy of life or religion. Cape Cod is a natural soil, it is argued, for hideous social growths. There is much soundness in this view. Nothing liberalizes so much as travel; nothing [illegible] provincial conceit so quickly; nothing is so good for man as gregariousness; nothing so benumbing as isolation; nothing so softening and humanizing for hard natures as the good fortune of being surrounded by scenery where the voice of beauty, 'through babbling waterfalls,' in green clad trees and flushing flowers, calls attention to that ubiquitous spirit of beauty that is everywhere part of the vast benevolence of nature.

The historian Froude, when in San Francisco a year ago, replied, when asked if he should visit the Yosemite, "I would rather travel 1000 miles to see a great man than ten to see the best scenery." Froude deserves to be pitied for great men dwindle when you get very close to them, which is what Napoleon meant when he said, "No man is a hero to his valet," or he might have added, "to his doctor." On the other hand, Froude would have found that the big trees and the Yosemite do not dwindle as you draw nigh them; on the contrary their grandeur grows on the beholder even as reverence for the magnificence and beauty of nature is stronger with a mature man than with a careless, thoughtless child.

The sight of lofty trees blessing with their stately beauty and grateful shade a rural landscape, is more welcome to the mass of people who wrestle with the world from the cradle to the grave than the sight or speech of many great men, for great men charm chiefly from their printed and spoken thought or their practical deeds. Personal contact with famous men is often disagreeable and seldom enjoyable, so distinct is the physical impression produced by looks and manners from the intellectual impact of ideas poured into a printed book or speech that is often better than author or orator. But nobody, high or low, can quarrel with great trees, however querulously they may talk their disappointment at the sight and conduct of a so-called great man. The tree has a thousand tongues in its whispering leaves, and yet none of them utters a discordant note, for they are all as finely attuned to harmonious speech as the Elian harp, whose melodious cadences rise and fall under the breath of the passing breeze. The great tree, when its figure bends and sways in the wind always has a graceful mien, which is more than can be said of many great men in the rostrum. The dress of the tree, whether in bud, bloom, fruit or leaf, whether wearing the bright green of June or the sombre hues of autumn is never inharmonious or out of season. It offends neither by its speech, its port, its motion or its clothing. It is approved by the poetic eye of the artist or the severely practical and accurate eye of the engineer. The children [illegible] shade, as do the cattle. The statesman, the soldier and the artisan are all [illegible] up and smile their satisfaction at the sight of [illegible] tree, not simply because they see in it ships and spars and fuel, but because it is a prime factor in the beauty that relieves and softens the stern features of the world. The tree is like the mighty sea, but in its mirth or in its wrath arrests the eye and ear of high and low by the majesty of its dominant [illegible] of music that its organ sounds along its shores. Nobody ever grows captious [illegible] at the sight of a great forest or a vast sea [illegible] the voices the nation. The music [illegible] the coloring all so harmonious that there [illegible] them [illegible].

So the lesson of [illegible] tongues various speech [illegible] thrilling [illegible] appeal [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] ritative Briton [illegible] for the oak as enthusiastic as the [illegible] the [illegible] worshiper for the sun. The Englishman [illegible] not only carefully guards his trees [illegible] tion, [illegible] The state of New York [illegible] secure Niagara falls [illegible] the purpose of restoring [illegible] and preserving the great [illegible] its natural surroundings forever [illegible] open and free of access to all mankind. It is a hopeful sign of the growing refinement and ripeness in our American people when they are willing to protect their beautiful woods and waters from destruction; when they begin to believe that it will not spoil their children to educate them not only to spare the trees but to increase and multiply them.

> The gods talk in the breath of the woods,
> They talk in the shaken pine,
> And fill the long reach of the old seashore
> With dialogue divine.

The radical failure of the hereditary principle and theory of government is not only illustrated by the old families among the English aristocrats, but among the descendants of those who achieved their aristocratic honors, as did the lord chancellors of England, not by family influence, but by force of character, intellectual ability and great legal acquirements. The founders of the peerages of Lyndhurst, Cranworth, Thurlow, Eldon, Erskine, Brougham, Cottenham, Truro, St Leonards, Campbell, Westbury, Chelmsford and Cairns were all great lawyers; some of them great parliamentary debaters. The present wearers of these great names are either illustrious obscurities or worse. The present Lord Chelmsford was the defeated and disgraced commander of the English troops in the calamitous campaign when the Zulus massacred an English army at Isandula. The present Lord St Leonards was the hero of an assault on a servant girl, for which he went to jail for several weeks. The son of Lord Westbury was unable to attend his father's funeral, lest he should be arrested for debt. The present Lord Cairns is the fellow who as Lord Garmoyle was sued for breach of promise by a pretty actress, and has lately been "thrown over" by an American lady, who broke her engagement by the advice of the court. Lord Henry Gordon Lennox has just appeared in the London bankruptcy court, liabilities [illegible], and no assets. Lord Campbell was sued by his wife for divorce, and he responded by filing a cross bill charging her with adultery with the Duke of Marlborough and Mr Shaw, chief of the London fire brigade. The dowager Duchess of Montrose is a famous English sporting woman and is said to have won bets to the sum of $[illegible] on a single race at the last meeting at Ascot.

WHAT PROHIBITION DOES

Prohibition in Iowa has forced its opponents to take a step forward. The democrats and greenbackers of the state who have "fused" for the coming election, have published their platform to the world. In it they declare for "a law to secure to each county and municipal corporation the right to determine for itself the prohibition or licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, providing by proper legislation for the enforcement of prohibition where prohibition is adopted, and where license is adopted for a license fee of not less than $500, with such legislative restrictions as will promote sobriety and suppress free whisky."

So it will be seen that prohibition in Iowa has accomplished at least one great result. It has forced even those who favor the liquor traffic to call for a city and county local option law, under which prohibition shall be enforced where prohibition is adopted by a popular vote, and under which a tax of not less than $500 shall be levied upon the sale of liquors in cities and counties where the people do not vote prohibition.

This we regard as a very sensible platform on the liquor question. But does any one imagine that those who are favorable to the liquor traffic, or at least not its enemies, would or could have been induced to take this position had they not been driven to it by prohibition?

If advocacy of prohibition in Oregon shall have the same effect as in Iowa—that is, if it shall force those who protest against prohibition, including members of liquor rings and others who insist that the traffic should be as free as any other business from tax, interference, regulation and control, to come to this ground—why then the push for prohibition in Oregon will accomplish a great work. But a great deal will have to be done yet in Oregon before the liquor rings and the political rings that trade and traffic with them will be brought to their knees as in Iowa. But it will come, and the effort for prohibition will be one of the chief instruments in bringing it about.

Republicans of Pennsylvania have inserted a plank in their state platform which calls for the submission to the people of the state an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic. Ex-Gov St. John, the great apostle of prohibition, who has been taking observations in Pennsylvania, tells the Philadelphia Press that the amendment, when it comes before the people, will be adopted by 50,000 majority. But this may be a great mistake. Men like St. John are seldom good judges. They meet few except enthusiasts of their own way of thinking and take no note of the great opposition body. Pennsylvania, moreover, has a vast population in her cities and large towns. Indeed the urban population preponderates, and with such population the prohibition idea is seldom strong. But it is evident that the republican managers in Pennsylvania fear the prohibition vote, and also in the hope of holding it to their party they have adopted a resolution for submission of a prohibition amendment to the people.

Socialism and communism need to be distinguished. Socialism, strictly speaking, denotes simply the social system. A socialist is one who looks to society organized in the state for aid in bringing about a more perfect distribution of economic goods and an elevation of humanity, while the central idea of communism is economic equality. It is desired by communists that all ranks and differences in society shall disappear and one man be as good as another. The socialist contends that he who does not work lives on the labor of others and therefore he calls for a distribution of economic goods according to the services rendered by the recipient. Every communist is a socialist and something more, but every socialist is not a communist.

Mr Bland's new bill in congress, which proposes to pay all the creditors of the government in silver certificates, is worthy of that powerful advocate of the rights of rebellion, repudiation and rum, the Reverend Petroleum V. Nasby, of Confederate Cross Roads. That gifted person once addressed a petition to the honorable congress of the United States, and asked that silver be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, "partickly at Bascom's grocery," asked for the repeal of the resumption act, and on the outside of the petition were the inspiring words, "Hooray, Bascom has sned [illegible] unlimited silver and unlimited refreshers." Nasby's philosophy of finance is to be enacted, if possible, by Bland.

A letter written by Senator Edmunds to a Vermont farmer has been going the rounds of the press. In it he declares himself strongly "in favor of congress taxing bogus butter so as to give makers of real butter their fair rights," and [illegible] he needn't [illegible] urging [illegible] look after the interests of [illegible] farmers. The New York Herald [illegible] Mr Edmunds the following pertinent question: "Does he not know as a [illegible] constitutional lawyer that congress has no right [illegible] tax a domestic commodity only for [illegible] revenue, and that legislation for the [illegible] of any industry under the cloak of [illegible] [illegible] violation of the spirit if not the letter of the constitution?"

So stern Edmunds was on the sharpest [illegible] flesh of the railway corporation [illegible] Well, [illegible] but he is now their most devoted advocate next to Hipple Mitchell of course. [illegible] thought Mike, you'll tell me yes was a [illegible] with reason are drinking whisky." "We," said Mike, "I am a taytotler, but [illegible] noted taytotler." Edmunds is [illegible] senator yet we suppose, but he [illegible] a good taytotler on the subject [illegible] just retained [illegible] to treat his [illegible] [illegible] right [illegible] people [illegible]

Our supreme bench seems to be overwhelmed with astonishment at the fact that a man should have had a [illegible] for sixty years [illegible] six thousand dollars worth of liquors and yet consumed during all that time only one hundred dollars worth. Behold now how virtue obtains its reward. The name of Joe Hollidy is embalmed in the supreme court records of Oregon as that of the man who surprised the members of our highest tribunal by showing a courage almost equal to that of declining to drink when asked, and Oregon will yet be a [illegible] state.

The G. A. R. at St Louis gave Gen Sherman a big dinner last week. The general said that when he went to St Louis he hoped to live in it, die in it and be buried from it, but man proposes and God disposes; he was going away in the interests of his children. He was going to California, Oregon, Washington territory and Winnipeg and then would come back to St Louis and stay.

Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace for mine eyes have seen this continent of America from shore to shore. Those who love their country and stand by its flag should see their own country before wasting their substance abroad.

July 3d a monument to Theophilus Harrington, an early state judge, was unveiled at Clarendon, Vermont. Judge Harrington will always be remembered by his remark when a fugitive slave was seized many years ago in Vermont and brought before the judge for rendition to bondage. The judge examined the papers, and said there was one important title deed missing, viz "a bill of sale from God Almighty."

The New Hampshire democracy, like that of Maine, has nominated a soldier for governor. The state casts about 80,000 votes, and in 1884 elected Moody Currier, republican, by about 2900 plurality, the prohibitionists casting 1800 votes.

THEN AND NOW

The picture drawn of Garfield by many ignorant but emotional friends, during the time when the nation hung anxiously over his pillow and finally stood in tears at his grave, is that of a prize scholar and Christian hero in politics, a man of statesmanlike capacity for government that lifted him nearly to the first rank of our great men. This picture will not stand the test of time. Garfield was an ambitious man of great [illegible] [illegible] experience of [illegible] like industry and [illegible] learning, a man who crammed at the big [illegible] library for a speech as a boy does for a school examination, but he was not a superior scholar nor was he a man of [illegible] statesmanlike purity either in execution or administration. He was not as good a scholar as several men in either house of congress, nor did he compare as an acute, strong thinker with a number of his contemporaries. Neither as a vigorous thinker, as an executive, nor as a writer of clean, sound English [illegible] the [illegible] with his famous friend Blaine. He did many things well, nothing [illegible] but his only striking superiority was as an orator. His lungs and voice were excellent, his presence very commanding, his blood warm and his sympathies quick and generous that [illegible] we call moral [illegible] when he talked. He was [illegible] With the exception of Blaine his social intimates were rather a cheap [illegible] some of them, like Swaim, were skin gamblers and cheats, and of the entire circle of his chums we do not remember a single name of high character or capacity. Garfield had the strength and the weakness of the oratorical temperament. He was a frank, generous, good natured, sanguine, magnetic man, with a sentimentalism that impaired his strength of will and judgment. He was impulsive and effusive rather than acute, and cheap men by the affectation of affection and skillful flattery, frequently captured his ear and abused his confidence. He could hardly be called a man of moral courage, for it was his besetting sin to make a strong speech one way and then vote the other, or not vote at all. He made so many promises hastily that he had to break a good many and he was not without serious weaknesses of moral character. His cabinet was weak; he called men to it, not because they were able statesmen, but to pay a circle of political debts to political Toms, Dicks and Harrys. Lincoln called Seward and Chase, his competitors, the brains of his opposition, to his side. He scorned a "chum" cabinet. If the members of the cabinet are honest friends their friendship for the president fools them if they are selfish friends they will be sure to, as Blaine did to Garfield, ride the president to the devil. Lincoln called Seward and Chase not because they were his "chums" but because they were men of approved intellect, integrity and statesmanship. He refused to use the privilege of cabinet appointments to feather the nest of his friends but aimed to secure to the nation the best possible administrative service, not to conciliate enemies or satisfy personal friends. Garfield's cabinet was weak, not because the individuals were especially weak men, but because they were nominated from a [illegible] except in the case of Robert Lincoln, who was called to Garfield's [illegible] [illegible] stroke, which was characteristic of Garfield. [illegible] the time had [illegible] for such [illegible] to the people. Garfield's [illegible] was not that of a severe scholar; it was too heavily ornamented and verbose for fine taste; the style of a man who could shine [illegible] on the stump, not the style of a close thinker. A [illegible] bowels excites the deep sympathy of his friends, but it does not alter his mental constitution or his mental status, and history will coldly gauge Garfield not by his sufferings, nor by his melancholy fate, but by the quality of his work, his speech and his thought. Outside of his sonorous oratorical eloquence, which did not well endure the test of cold type, Garfield was not superior as a debater to [illegible] Randall, Tom Reed, Hiscock, Hewitt, Cox, Ewing [illegible] Long or Dorsheimer. He had more eloquence of voice and manner, but as a clear intelligent thinker and political scholar, he was not [illegible] the peer of these men.

MEETING NOTICES

Multnomah Tennis Club.—[illegible]

DIED

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THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED [illegible] S G REED [illegible]

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We will sell by auction at residence No 183 Alder [illegible] and West Park sts, on

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The Entire Fine Furniture of Residence,

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Lots numbered seven (7) and eight (8) in block No [illegible] 100x100, situated on S E Corner of Caruthers and Front streets, together with Dwelling House, containing 8 rooms, choice fruit trees, good large cistern and abundance of shrubbery on premises. Title perfect.

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WANTED [illegible] AND [illegible]

[illegible] CLOAKS [illegible]

WANTED—SECOND [illegible]

[illegible] BRUNSWICK [illegible]

IF YOU [illegible] BERNSTEIN [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

GIRL WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible]

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[illegible] SALE ON ACCOUNT OF OWN [illegible]

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE [illegible]

NO PAIN [illegible]

NOTICE—[illegible] RETIRED FROM MY [illegible]

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[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

[illegible]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE G. A. R.

[illegible]

DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

A large mass Sunday school convention of Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Linn and [illegible] counties is to be held in the opera house [illegible] Wednesday, July 14, commencing at [illegible] [illegible]

THE STAGE

THE NEWMARKET—"Sam'l of Posen" [illegible]

[illegible]

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS

[illegible]

WET SMOKE CABBAGE [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible] STAIRS [illegible] TORN DOWN
[illegible] NECESSITATED
[illegible] FOUR [illegible] GOODS FROM
[illegible] THE FIRST FLOOR,
[illegible] SUCH AN EXTENT THAT UN-
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Lipman [illegible] Co.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

GILMAN — C. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
[illegible]neers and Commission Merchants,
42 First st., bet. Pine and Ash.
[illegible] SALES of Real Estate Furniture, General
[illegible]dise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular sale
[illegible]esday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

[illegible]GULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
[illegible] School Furniture, Etc.
[illegible] salesroom No. 42 First st.
[illegible]IDAY, JULY 9, AT 10 A. M.
[illegible]
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

[illegible] B. RICHARDSON,
[illegible]TIONEER—Office No. 11 Washington st.

[illegible] .50 Sport Cash.
[illegible] Cheapest Nickel Watch Made!
[illegible] P. O. Note or Order and we will for-
[illegible] one of these Watches, warrant-
[illegible] Time Keeper
[illegible]
[illegible] made for the price
[illegible] and Silver Watches at Bargains.
[illegible] of Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Rings,
[illegible] complete [illegible] lowest prices.
[illegible] our orders [illegible] guarantee satisfaction
[illegible] York Jewelry Co.,
[illegible]07 First St., Portland

EDUCATIONAL

[illegible]ON STATE UNIVERSITY,
EUGENE CITY
[illegible] 1886-1887 First term begins Sep[illegible] Second term begins January [illegible]
FACULTY:
[illegible] W. JOHNSON, A. M.
[illegible] MARK BAILEY, Ph. D.
[illegible] THOMAS CONDON, Ph. D.
[illegible] GEORGE H. COLLIER
[illegible] JOHN STRAUB, A. M.
[illegible]
[illegible] BENJAMIN J. HAWTHORNE, A. M.
[illegible]

[illegible]IA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN!
[illegible] College Course of Study
[illegible] Preparatory [illegible]
[illegible] Music [illegible]
[illegible]

OREGON STATE
[illegible]ORMAL SCHOOL,
MONMOUTH, OREGON
Faculty,
Good Buildings,
Light Expenses.
[illegible]al, Collegiate and Commercial
Departments.
[illegible] Graduates Receive State Diplomas.

[illegible]LAMETTE UNIVERSITY.
[illegible] Professors and Instructors, 330 Students,
175 Graduates
[illegible]
[illegible] President, Salem, Oregon.

[illegible] SCOTT GRAMMAR SCHOOL
[illegible] HILL, M. D., Head Master,
[illegible] SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
[illegible]

JOHN A. BECK,
[illegible]tchmaker and Jeweler,
[illegible]
[illegible] Elgin, Rockford, Springfield,
[illegible] and Hampden Watches,
[illegible] Spectacles, etc.
[illegible] Front St., Opposite Pioneer

FOR ALASKA.
[illegible] ANCON will sail hence for Alaska, via
Port Townsend on
[illegible]urday Evening, July 3[illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

[illegible] BEER HALL WHERE FRANK [illegible]
[illegible] Beer of best quality. First and Pine sts.

The Oregonian.

[illegible] the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, [illegible]

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
[illegible]
Daily, Sunday per [illegible]
[illegible] except Sunday [illegible]
[illegible] Sunday [illegible]
[illegible] year
[illegible] Weekly, per year
[illegible]
[illegible] week, delivered, Sunday excepted
[illegible] week, delivered, Sunday included

The Oregonian in the East

This paper can be seen at [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Philadelphia, [illegible] and Times office
[illegible] Public Library
Cincinnati: [illegible] Library of Congress
Washington: [illegible]
St. Paul: Pioneer Press [illegible]
[illegible] Offices of Post and [illegible]
[illegible] Dispatch office [illegible] Bros. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Tacoma [illegible]
[illegible]

In San Francisco

Palace Hotel [illegible]
[illegible] Merchants' Exchange
[illegible] Library
[illegible] Institute
[illegible] street
[illegible] Library [illegible]
[illegible] offices

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, July [illegible] P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Bar.	Change last 24 hours.	Ther.	Wind.		
Portland	29.91	—01	3	W	[illegible]	
[illegible]	29.94	—05		W	[illegible]	
[illegible]	30.01	08		NW	[illegible]	
Red Bluff	29.90	—03	85	S	[illegible]	
Sacramento	29.[illegible]	—03	5	SW	[illegible]	
Ft. Canby	29.95	02	58	SW	[illegible]	
[illegible]	29.95	01	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Spokane	29.80	—08	68	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Walla Walla			88			

Maximum thermometer [illegible] minimum [illegible]
[illegible] at 11 A. M., 12.8 feet

TO-DAY'S WEATHER

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7—8 P. M.—Indications for the succeeding thirty-two hours: [illegible] Washington territory. Generally fair weather [illegible] Western Washington territory, occasional showers.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

[illegible] sale of [illegible] at 10 o'clock [illegible]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: Daniel Werner, J. D. Carter, [illegible] W. R. [illegible], F. L. Sweet, George [illegible] Hauck, Mrs. M. [illegible], A. J. Pinkstone, N. J. Davenspeck, E. H. [illegible], A. R. Atkins, Mrs. Barton Atkins, Miss [illegible] Merrill, E. L. Carson, Miss L. [illegible] Carson, [illegible] Adams, Mrs. Walker Adams, Miss Marie [illegible], Howard Copeland, and nineteen immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: John Clark, A. Bergevin, H. [illegible], [illegible], J. Richards, J. Dudley, Thomas [illegible], [illegible] Isham, L. Jones, and eight immigrants.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE G. A. R.

The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

PORTLAND, July [illegible]

Com. F. H. Lamb, Commander [illegible] Department of Oregon—*Dear Sir:* [illegible] hotel [illegible] San Francisco, I hereby extend [illegible] comrades of Oregon [illegible] Washington [illegible] the exclusive [illegible] hotel from July [illegible] until [illegible] further need [illegible] from your [illegible] Yours truly,
C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor St. Charles Hotel.

PORTLAND, July [illegible]

C. W. Knowles, proprietor St. Charles Hotel, Portland, Ore.—*Dear Sir:* Your favor offering [illegible] the use of one of the parlors of the St. Charles hotel to the comrades of the Grand Army as a head[quarters] [illegible] and [illegible] on behalf of the comrades [illegible] with thanks [illegible] visiting comrades [illegible] etc., etc. Very respectfully,
F. H. LAMB, Department Commander.

DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

A large mass Sunday school convention for Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Linn and adjoining counties is to be held in the opera house, Salem, Wednesday, July 14, commencing at 10:30 A. M. Besides local talent, some of the able and experienced international workers and speakers from the East will take an active part, and will deliver the closing addresses at night. All Sunday schools have been reached, it is hoped, by the circulars sent out. Without further notice, all are invited to elect delegates next Sunday, sending their best workers. The meeting will prove pleasant and beneficial, a reunion of Sunday school workers and an institute for exchange of ideas and plans.
M. C. WIRE,
J. W. WEBB,
Committee.

THE STAGE

THE NEWMARKET.—"Sam'l of Posen" still continues a drawing attraction at this house and the audiences are a reminder of old times both in size and enthusiasm. This fact fully demonstrates that a good company with a good play will always draw in Portland. The curtain rises about 8:15 and falls on the last act at 10:30 and there are no long waits, which is very pleasing. To-night and Saturday matinee will be the last opportunities to enjoy Mr. Curtis's clever impersonation of "Sam'l of Posen," as on Friday and Saturday nights "Sport Cash," a sequel to "Sam'l," will be given. This play is said to be very amusing, and replete with humorous situations. It will be well to secure seats to-day.

In the advertising columns under "Special" [illegible] a notice of sale of St. [illegible] house and lot [illegible] John [illegible]

[illegible] Piano [illegible] and [illegible] at Wiley B. Allen [illegible]

[illegible] for the ocean [illegible] The well known and [illegible] Saturday night [illegible]

THE OCEAN HOUSE, [illegible]—[illegible] bay now attracts [illegible] never want to feel as [illegible] house they get there. The house [illegible] been placed in thorough [illegible] made for a large [illegible] [illegible] goes one better than [illegible] Here is what he writes [illegible] with all the clams [illegible] bay and the [illegible] house can beat [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Stan[illegible]

BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.—A great sacrifice [illegible] stock at less than cost [illegible] Write for prices.

Grimes house, Clatsop, [illegible] season improved by addition, with 30 [illegible] Terms, $2 day, $10 per week.

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES?

[illegible] genuine Tansill's Punch [illegible] Plummer & Byerly, druggists, First and Main.

BED LOUNGES $6 AND UPWARDS. [illegible] Wall paper [illegible] J. M. Birmingham [illegible]

Bedroom Sets in antique oak [illegible] maple for sale at the lowest rates by the [illegible] [illegible] G. Shindler & Co.

The Resort, Wilhelm & Stroud, proprietors, [illegible] First street between B and C [illegible] lunches daily except Sunday.

Fifty dollars will buy a fine organ [illegible] the class ever offered. Kohler & Chase.

Century for July at Ed. Dekum & Co.'s book [illegible] and Stationers, 49 Washington street.

Delicious ice cream and water ices of all flavors at [illegible]'s restaurant.

BUSINESS ITEMS

[illegible]

SILVER PLATING—Gold, Silver and Nick[el] [illegible]

[illegible] all day at special rates. [illegible]

New Home Sewing Machine [illegible] Second. The Nine Front.

[illegible] spring beds. George M. Park [illegible] Trade supplied.

[illegible] Sewing Machine store [illegible] Portland, Or., for the latest and be[st]

[illegible] Home, Second and Washington.

[illegible] and Hoarseness—All suffering from [illegible] relief afforded by the use of Brown's [illegible] Troches." Sold only in boxes.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, [illegible] meals all. Oysters in every style.

LOCAL [illegible]

THE FIRST FIVE-STORY [illegible]—[illegible] building to be erected by [illegible] street, between Washington and Stark, is to be five stories in height and will have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of [illegible] feet. The contract for [illegible] the building, [illegible] the [illegible] and painting the front has been let, but no arrangement has yet been made as to how it shall be divided into [illegible], and there is nothing certain known as to the uses to which it will be put. It is to be furnished with a passenger and baggage elevator, and in the basement will be a perfectly water-tight compartment for steam boilers for the heating apparatus. It is surmised that the building will eventually evolve into a hotel. The building to be erected by Mr. Reed on the second street side of the same block will be four stories in height, with a large elevator for horses and carriages, around which will be a series of inclined planes by which horses can reach the second story. The contract for the closing and flooring this building, as well as the other, has been let to George Brown for $31,000. The contract for concrete work and elevators, iron work, etc., amounts to $25,000 more.

COMPANY K ORGANIZED FOR GOOD.—The youngest militia organization in this state, Company K of Portland, will be a fixture. Sixty-one members of the temporary organization have been sworn into the new company and twenty-one more will be sworn in at the next meeting. At the last meeting, Capt. Merrill, First Lieut. Beebe and Second Lieut. Adams tendered their resignations, not that they really wanted to resign, but to learn whether they were acceptable to the permanent company. There was a unanimous vote against receiving the resignations, which was very gratifying to the officers, because they have their hearts and minds in the work. This community is to be congratulated on the permanent establishment of Company K, not only because of the additional protection it will afford in case military force should ever become a necessity, but because its fine work at drill and its zeal have given new life to the older companies, who do not propose to be overshadowed, not even by so good a company as Company K.

NEXT SUNDAY'S EXCURSION.—Many will be pleased to learn that the excursion to Latourelle falls, intended for Sunday, June 27, but postponed on account of the rainy weather, has now been definitely arranged to take place on Sunday, July 11. Some alterations have been made in the arrangements. As the river has fallen too much for the Wide West to make a landing at Latourelle, the young men who have the matter in hand have been successful in securing the Multnomah for the occasion. From what we can learn intending excursionists are sure of a good time, as great pains have evidently been taken in providing for the enjoyment of all. A large and fine band of music has been engaged for the day, and as it is determined to keep the affair perfectly select, it is certain of popularity, and many of the leading families in town are already prepared to avail themselves of this rare opportunity. The steamer will leave Alder street wharf at 8:30 A. M.

NATIVE SONS OF OREGON.—Last night a special meeting of the Native Sons of Oregon was held at the court house, President Adams in the chair. Corresponding Secretary Armstrong was appointed to act as secretary of the meeting. The chair stated that the object of the meeting was to effect permanent organization. Quite a number of applications for membership were received and filed. As there was not a majority of the board of directors present, the applications were not acted upon. Various matters were discussed, among the number that of providing for an [illegible]. Much interest was manifested, and the meeting adjourned subject to future call of the board of directors. Those who were present last night expressed themselves as willing to do all in their power to perpetuate the [illegible] and not let it die out for lack of interest.

ACCUSED OF SEVERAL THEFTS.—Tuesday [illegible] Cogdill was arrested and locked up in the city jail on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon, but it has subsequently transpired that he is wanted for graver crimes. One of which he is accused is of stealing a horse from Dayton, Yamhill county, belonging to D. L. Curl, and disposing of the same at Hunter's point. During his visit to Hunter's, report says, Cogdill amused himself by breaking into a house there. Two weeks ago he made off with a horse belonging to Wm. Frazer of this city, and sold the same at Vancouver. In fact, he is said to [illegible] making off with other people's [illegible]. Cogdill has worked as a steam boat engineer, and has occasionally filled in his [illegible] time playing piano around different dives. He will probably be taken back to Hunter's.

O. & C. FREIGHT HAULING.—In the matter of the petition of R. Koehler, receiver of the O. & C. railroad, concerning a contract for cartage, Judge Deady made an order in chambers, authorizing the receiver to contract with the Oregon Transfer company on the terms of its bid for the cartage needed by the railway company during the coming year. The terms of the contract are that the Transfer company is to haul all freight coming in on the O. & C. for 40 cents per ton and all going south, which has to be picked up around town, for 60 cents per ton. Special rates are provided for lumber, hay, machinery, etc., and shippers who desire can send their own or any other team with their freight. So there is no longer any monopoly in this freight handling for the O. & C.

TORN DOWN THE NOTICES.—A gentleman who owns a farm a few miles south of the city, has received information that the notices posted thereon forbidding parties from shooting over the property have been torn down, and that a party of those pestiferous sea-awags which infest this city, who are known as French macks, have been murdering half-grown and unfledged grouse and pheasants. He expects no satisfaction from prosecuting these miserable curs, but he is going out to his place once in a while and hopes to find some of them out there, when he promises himself the pleasure of giving them a good, sound drubbing and kicking the dirty dogs off the place. It might be remarked that a grouse is of more value than many macks.

LEADING SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS COMING.—Prominent among those interested and engaged in the international Sunday school work are to be found the names of W. B. Jacobs, of Chicago; Rev. J. A. Worden, D. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. [illegible] Gilbert, D. D., of Indianapolis, and Mr. Henry Flagg, of Minneapolis. These gentlemen are now [illegible] West, attending a series of Sunday school conventions being held in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington [illegible] and Oregon. They will [illegible] Salem [illegible] the state Sunday school convention [illegible]

[illegible]—John Farrow [illegible] Cogdill, [illegible] Mr. Farrow states that Cogdill showed up [illegible] and went to work for the [illegible]. He was given shelter [illegible] stealing everything he could lay hands on, including a new breech-loading shot gun, valise, fur cap, underclothing, a hammer, etc. Mr. Farrow has recovered his oars and oarlocks and is in hopes of yet getting the balance. He wishes the wounded Cogdill didn't [illegible] chickens house and all.

[illegible] TROUBLE.—John Nelson, a bartender, was brought back from Vancouver yesterday on a warrant from Justice Bushwiler's court, which charges him with larceny. Nelson worked for a saloon keeper on First street, named John Thompson. The latter alleges that a couple of days ago Nelson skipped, and just after leaving, $8[illegible] was found to be missing. Fifty dollars was found on Nelson's person; also the two money sacks, in which Thompson says he placed the money. Nelson was locked up in the county jail last night, pending his examination, which has been set for to-day.

CHERRIES AS IS CHERRIES.—P. Flynn, of East Portland, has sent to the immigration board twenty-eight Royal Ann cherries which weigh [illegible] ounces. The twenty-eight sent by Mr. [illegible] weighed [illegible] ounces, so Mr. Flynn beats the record. His cherries have been carefully put up by Mr. Carlisle and will be presented to Mr. Davenport, who will exhibit them in London and then take them to Paris, where they will be exhibited to the gaze of [illegible] *tout le monde*.

REDUCTION IN RATES.—It has been supposed that the retirement of Wells Fargo & Co.'s express from the Northern Pacific railroad would be followed by an advance in rates, but it seems that just the reverse is to be the policy of the Northern Pacific express, which now has a monopoly of the line. A reduction in the rates on oranges and lemons was announced yesterday, the rate now being $4.50 to Helena and all points east, the rate formerly charged for the green fruit.

ARRESTED FOR DESERTION.—Deputy U. S. Marshal Welch brought up from Astoria yesterday Niles Peter Bergsten, who jumped overboard from the ship Tillie E. Starbuck as she was going out of the Columbia, and swam out for liberty. He succeeded in getting ashore and is now to be tried for desertion. If he had drowned he would have escaped much trouble and the United States much expense.

[illegible] MONEY TO PAY BILLS.—Last night [illegible] July committee held a meeting to [illegible]. There will be money enough to pay all the bills incurred. Each subcommittee was directed to audit the bills authorized by [illegible] and present them Friday night to the general auditing committee which consists of Messrs. King, Frank and Silverstone. After [illegible] by the auditing committee, the bills will be paid on presentation to A. B. Dekum, the treasurer. Messrs. Corbet and King were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of thanks to those who aided the general committee.

SCRATCHED BY A HAIL STORM.—The Pullman palace car Deer Lodge, which arrived here yesterday with the Pacific express, presented a rather dilapidated condition, the paint being badly scratched and a dozen of the outside windows broken. The damage was done by a hail storm through which the car passed about seventy-five miles west of the Missouri river. The storm was a rattler, a horse and a calf standing near the track being killed. The broken [illegible] on the rear platform of the sleeper was [illegible] by the hail. That kind of a hail storm is nearly as bad as a cyclone.

SUIT FOR GOVERNMENT TIMBER.—Suit was commenced in the U. S. circuit court yesterday by U. S. District Attorney McArthur against Julius Ordway and George W. Weidler to recover $[illegible], the alleged value of [illegible] trees cut down on the west half of section 15, in township 2 north, of range 8 east, in Washington territory and converted into cordwood, the land being the property of the government. What makes the matter particularly aggravating to Uncle Samuel is the fact that the wood was sold to him to supply his military post at Walla Walla.

SALOONKEEPER LOSES HIS LICENSE.—Yesterday in the police court Charles Trieber, a saloonkeeper at the corner of Front and Madison streets, was tried and found guilty of selling liquor to minors and fined $50. As this is the third time Trieber has been convicted of this same offense, Judge Lament made an order that his license be forfeited. It now remains to see that this order is carried out. Trieber has thus far avoided the payment of fines imposed in previous cases by taking an appeal to the state circuit court.

ARRESTED AGAIN.—F. A. Spear, W. D. Cook and John Atkins, the tea dealers arrested on a warrant from Justice Bushwiler's court for opening, setting up and conducting a lottery, have been arrested in Justice Tuttle's court on a like charge. W. A. Storey makes the complaint. The accused were released on putting up $250 bail each, and ordered to appear for examination Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

BRUISED A SAILOR.—T. J. O'Brien, a sailor boarding house runner, was arrested last night for thumping A. Vold, a sailor, at half past 11 o'clock on First street, between [illegible]. The cause of the trouble was that Vold refused to ship. O'Brien was locked up on a charge of assault and battery, and Vold, who has a very large-sized head on him from the effects of the beating he received, was held as a witness.

ADDRESS AT TRINITY CHAPEL.—Miss Sybil Carter, the general agent of the board of missions of the Episcopal church, will address the women interested in missions at the chapel of Trinity church at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A general attendance is requested.

CHARLES HOLMAN'S WILL.

The will of Charles Holman was filed for probate yesterday by Messrs. Mendal [illegible] attorneys for the estate. It provides, first, that his wife Mary Holman have all the household goods and effects, including the library, books, jewelry, etc.

Second—Bequeathes to his sons, Herbert and Charles, all the tools, farming implements, machinery, live stock and produce about the farm owned by himself and sons, on condition that Charles and Herbert shall pay to Benjamin Holman, when he shall have attained the age of [illegible] years, $[illegible] and Rufus Holman a like sum, and the acceptance of said gift by said Herbert and Charles shall be subject to said condition, and shall create a liability which can only be satisfied by the payment aforesaid.

Third—The undivided interest of the farm of myself and sons Herbert and Charles in Clackamas county, that is to say, the use of the half owned by me, I do give to Herbert and Charles until my son Benjamin shall attain the age of 21 years, when he shall be let into possession hereafter, and have the remaining half of my one-half of said farm and lands until my son Rufus Cecil shall attain the age of [illegible] years, when he shall be let into possession, and have use of said remaining one half of my one-half of said farm, but the use herein given of said farm to Herbert and Charles shall cease and terminate in case they discontinue to reside upon and cultivate said farm, or shall lease or rent to others their interest, or any part thereof, and immediately after the happening of either of said events the use, rents, issues and profits of the whole of my interest and estate in said farm shall go to my sons Benjamin and Rufus Cecil, share and share alike.

Fourth—To my sons Benjamin and Rufus Cecil the undivided one-half of the undivided one half of the farm as tenant in common with my sons Herbert and Charles.

Fifth—To my son William the two tracts of railroad land owned by me and adjoining the tract owned by Charles, Herbert and myself in Clackamas county.

Sixth—To my children, Carrie, William and Fannie Emma, the lot and brick building at the northwest corner of Front and Salmon streets, share and share alike, the rents to go to my wife during their minority, or their share so long as he or she shall remain with his or her mother after majority.

Seventh—To my daughter Carrie, $100.

Eighth—To my daughter Mary the undivided one half of two lots, the other one half of which is owned by John W. Holman.

Ninth—I direct my executrix and executors to sell my partnership interest in the firm of Holman & Co. upon such terms as they deem best to the interest of all concerned and from the income of said partnership to pay to my daughter Sophia Ogilbie, as the same shall be collected, $[illegible], and all other moneys which may be received to my wife, Mary Holman.

Tenth—The rest and residue of my property I bequeath to my wife, Mary Holman. Herbert Holman is appointed guardian of Rufus Holman, Charles Holman guardian of Benjamin, and Mary Holman guardian of William, Cato and Fanny Emma Holman.

Provisions are made for the distribution of the property in case of the death of any of the heirs.

Mary Holman is appointed executrix and William H. Harris and Herbert Holman executors without bonds.

BRIEF MENTION

The First street cars pass the [illegible] every six minutes [illegible] night.

A. H. Johnson leaves to-day for an extended visit to his extensive cattle ranch near Prineville.

The contract for Mr. Koshland's house, at the corner of Eighteenth and J streets, has been let for $[illegible].

The Union Pacific is making arrangements to put on a fast mail train. The time between Omaha and Ogden will be shortened sixteen hours.

The Franklin Building and Loan association last night loaned $2800 at twenty-eight months, $2000 at thirty-two months and $600 at twenty-four months' interest in advance.

Front street yesterday presented a very bustling business-like appearance, quite like it used to before the dull spell came. Every one seemed cheerful and busy, and the street was fairly blockaded with teams of all kinds.

A young son of Mr. Macdonald, a brick layer, fell into a pool of water made by a washout from a crack in the water company's main on Hood street yesterday and was rescued in a very exhausted condition by a gentleman who was passing.

The Second Cavalry band left for Walla Walla yesterday. It is to be hoped that their trip here and the change from the monotonous routine of garrison duty has afforded them as much pleasure as their excellent music has afforded the people of Portland.

Early yesterday afternoon a lot of rubbish in the room of a house on Second street near Morrison, tenanted by Chinese, took fire from a lamp. No. 1's boys were summoned. They picked up the rubbish and threw it into the street, thus avoiding a conflagration.

PERSONAL.

J. L. Jones, of Henderson & Jones, penitentiary contractors at Walla Walla, passed through yesterday. Mr. Jones represents the above firm, whose business is conducted at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Mottram and daughter, Miss Jones, of Los Angeles, Mr. and Miss Stoneman, son and daughter of Gov. Stoneman, of California, and Miss Perkins, of Oakland, have just returned from a trip to Alaska, and left, in company with Mr. Edward Dekum, of this city, for a short trip to The Dalles, yesterday.

TOO HOT TO COOK.

Business men, let your families go to the seaside and go and board at Freiman's, for it is just the same as home cooking. It don't taste like a restaurant at all, you will surely be satisfied. Oak street, between Front and First.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

F. B. Trevett Appointed Fire Commissioner, the Appointment Referred

Notification that the City Dredge Infringed on a Patent, and Offer to Compromise the Matter for $10,000 — Routine Business.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor Gates presiding and all the members present except Gallagher and Holland. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

SECOND APPOINTMENT FOR FIRE COMMISSIONER.

A communication from his honor the mayor was read appointing F. B. Trevett fire commissioner.

On motion of Gerdes, the appointment was referred to the committee on fire and water.

PETITIONS, ETC.

From J. A. Brown and others asking for an extension of the sewer in E street, from its present terminus Twenty-first street. Referred to the committee on streets.

From H. J. Lynch asking to be appointed a watchman on the city dredger. The petition was backed by a large number of signers. Referred to committee on commerce, to report at next meeting.

From R. H. Thompson and others asking that Corbett street, from Hood to Grover, be improved by grading, crosswalks, gutters, etc. Referred to committee on streets.

From Dr. A. K. Fies asking permission to erect an ornamental hitching post in front of his drug store on Morrison street. Granted.

From Oliver Wright, asking permission to place a cigar and fruit stand at the southwest corner of Stark and Front streets. Referred to committee on streets.

From George H. Durham, as attorney for Thomas Heaton, stating that in the construction of the dredger U. S. patent No. 2[illegible],148 has been infringed upon, and the rights of Thos. Heaton, owner of the patent, violated. He proposes to give the city an opportunity to compromise the case by paying $10,000 for the right to use patent for the present dredger. Referred to the committee on commerce and city attorney.

From A. McLeod, giving notice of the completion of his contract for bridge on North Eighteenth street, and that there is due him the sum of $579. Filed.

From the Northern Pacific Terminal company remonstrating against the proposed improvement of North Seventh street, especially of that part between I and North Front street and also against the improvement of North Third street, especially that part between G and North Front streets. Referred to judiciary committee.

From J. F. Watson and others asking that a sewer be constructed in West Park street from Seventh to Harrison. Referred to committee on streets.

From B. S. Riley, asking an extension of thirty days in which to complete his contract on North Eighteenth street. Referred to judiciary committee.

From J. Ingolsby, giving notice of the completion of sewer in Pine street, and that there is due him $41. Filed.

From Capt. Wm. O'Connor, calling attention to the dangerous condition of I street near Twentieth, and asking that a temporary sidewalk be laid thereon. Referred to committee on streets.

From A. G. Hammond and others asking for a change of grade on Hooker street. Referred to committee on streets.

From the congregation Beth Israel, giving notice of their acceptance of the amount allowed them for the removal of bodies from the old Jewish cemetery, and reserving thirty days from date to remove the same. Filed.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The auditor and clerk submitted his semi-annual report, of which the following is a synopsis:

[illegible] paid in during past six months $[illegible], which added to the balance in hand [illegible] the first of the year [illegible] of this amount there was [illegible] during the past six months the sum of [illegible] leaving a balance of $[illegible] on hand.

Fire department fund—	
Receipts	$50,176
Expenditures	[illegible]
Balance	$1,[illegible]
Police department fund—	
Receipts	$11,[illegible]
Expenditures	[illegible]
Balance	$[illegible]
Wharf and river fund—	
Receipts	$1,301 [illegible]
Expenditures	1,[illegible]
In hand	$27[illegible]
Lamp fund—	
Receipts (of which $20,000 was transferred from the general fund)	$[illegible]
Expenditures	14,[illegible] 41
Balance in fund	$5,[illegible]
Street cleaning fund—	
Received	$[illegible]
Expended	[illegible]
Balance in fund	$[illegible]
Interest fund—	
Received	$[illegible],337 00
Expended	[illegible],297 00
Balance in fund—	$[illegible],035 00
Park fund—	
Received	$[illegible]
Expended	[illegible]
Balance on hand	$[illegible]
Street improvement fund—	
Collected	$[illegible]
Expended	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]
Street extension fund—	
Collected	[illegible]
Balance from last year	[illegible],415 00
Expended	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]
Street sewer fund—	
Collected	$[illegible]
Balance from last year	2,412 83
Expended	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]
Amount remaining in city treasury	$[illegible]
Bonded indebtedness—	
Due First National bank May [illegible]	[illegible]
Due First National bank June [illegible]	[illegible]
Due [illegible]	[illegible]
Total indebtedness	$[illegible]

The report was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The report of the city treasurer was referred to the same committee.

OTHER REPORTS.

From the city attorney, stating that the case of [illegible] against the city, appealed from the viewers' report in the matter of the [illegible] street extension, had been tried and that the damages were increased by the verdict about $3,000.

He also reports that the ordinance requiring [illegible] to pay a license has been pronounced constitutional and valid by Judge Deady. Adopted.

The Police Judge Dement reports fines collected in his court for quarter ending June 30 as follows: In state cases $2[illegible], in city cases $[illegible]; costs in state cases $2[illegible], in city cases $12.50; total $14[illegible].50. Referred to committee on ways and means.

Auditor Norden reported that on May 27 he tendered and paid the Northern Pacific Terminal company $[illegible], and that said sum was accepted in satisfaction of damages awarded in the matter of opening and extending North Third street. Adopted.

The chief of police submitted a report in regard to the foul condition of Tanner creek, which is attributed to filth from stables and a brewery on its banks, and offal washed down from a slaughter house near its source. Referred to the committee on health and police.

From the viewers appointed to determine the cost of constructing a sewer in Columbia street, from its present western terminus to Twelfth street, fixing the amount of damages at $812.2[illegible]. Adopted.

From the viewers of the proposed sewer in Pine and A streets, assessing damages at $3[illegible]. Adopted.

From the committee on streets, favoring the improvement of Morrison street, from Front to Ninth. Adopted.

The street committee returned the ordinance authorizing the Transcontinental street railway company to make extensions to their lines, and recommend that it be referred to the judiciary committee and city attorney. Adopted.

They made the same report on the ordinance for the improvement of Jackson street, so referred.

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID.

Police pay roll	$[illegible]	OREGONIAN	65 00
Good Samaritan hospital		[illegible] Bros	108 14
Henry Weber	10 50	W. Iron Works	16 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. P. Boutgen	15 00
[illegible]		[illegible]	
F. J. Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	50 [illegible]
Gas Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 [illegible]
Dr. J. Sternum	10 00	W. [illegible]	20 00
Dr. J. J. Miller	40 00	[illegible]	50 00
Telegram	[illegible]	J. W. [illegible]	80 00
W. P. A[illegible] & Co	[illegible]	[illegible] Ice Co	6 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. P. [illegible] Co.	8 [illegible]
R. H. Schwab	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 00
R. G. Boustes	[illegible]	F. Thunarderg	5 00
D. C. McKercher	[illegible]	[illegible] Wrks	3 50
A. Meredith	30 00	Hydraulic Co.	132 53
Or Electric Wks	6 00		

NEW ORDINANCES.

Establishing the grade of Corbett, between First avenue and a point 110 feet south of Third avenue. Read twice.

Adopting the report of the city surveyor in the matter of the proposed extension of K street. Read twice.

Providing for the time and manner of improving Third and North Third street, from Washington to North Front street. Read twice and referred to the judiciary committee.

Providing for the time and manner of improving North Seventh street, from A to North Front. Same action.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES.

Providing for the [illegible] of improving Sherman street from [illegible] to [illegible]—Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Appointing [illegible] H. [illegible] and R. H. Durham to [illegible] view [illegible] the proposed extension of [illegible] street from its present terminus to the [illegible] line of the city. Adopted.

Authorizing the [illegible] health and police to purchase 1000 tags for licensing Dogs. Adopted.

Giving notice of proposed improvement of Morrison street from Front to Ninth.

Instructing the committee on streets and public property [illegible] Adjourned.

COUNTY FINANCES.

Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal Year Ending July 3, 1886.

COUNTY FUND.

July 1, 1885—Balance on hand	$11,[illegible]0 00
Received [illegible] N. Sanders [illegible] receipts and delinquent taxes	[illegible]
Received for liquor license	[illegible]
Received ferry license	[illegible]
Received peddlar license	[illegible]
Received poll tax	[illegible]
Received fare refunded	[illegible]
Received examination insane persons	[illegible]
Received of produce sold poor farm	253 [illegible]
Received sales effects dec'd persons	[illegible]
Received Sheriff Jordan delinq taxes	2,0[illegible]
Received Sheriff Jordan costs	30 [illegible]
Received Sheriff Jordan taxes	[illegible]
Received Wm. Showers settlement former county clerks	[illegible]
Received trans state & school funds	[illegible]
Received Co. warrant drawn to pay delinquent state taxes for 1883 Cr. on Co. clerk's receipt April 30 1886	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Disbursements—	
Paid Co. warrants as per clerk's receipt	$[illegible]
Due from state fund	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

SCHOOL FUND.

July 1 1885—Balance on hand	$[illegible] 58
Received Thomas A. Jordan taxes	[illegible],955 [illegible]
Received T. A. Jordan delinquent taxes	[illegible]
Received [illegible] N. Sanders delinq't taxes	[illegible]
Received state treasurer taxes	[illegible]
Received fines in state cases	[illegible]
Received for estray	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Disbursements—	
Paid Co. school supt. order	$[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

STATE FUND.

July 1 1885—Balance on hand	$[illegible]
[illegible] Thos. A. Jordan taxes 1885	[illegible]
[illegible] T. A. Jordan delinq't taxes 1885	[illegible]
[illegible] T. A. Jordan delinq't taxes 1884	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Disbursements—	
Paid [illegible] per receipt	$[illegible]
[illegible] as per above	[illegible]
Due county fund	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]

TOTAL AMOUNT ON HAND.

County fund	$[illegible]
School fund	[illegible]
State fund	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

W. SHOWERS, Treas. Multnomah Co.

Report for June and Three Days in July

COUNTY FUND.

June 1—Balance on hand	$[illegible]
[illegible]—Liquor licenses	400 [illegible]
[illegible]—Trial fees [illegible] N. Sanders	108 [illegible]
[illegible]—Delinquent taxes	[illegible]
[illegible]—Peddlers license	[illegible]
18—W. Showers settlement former county clerks	[illegible]
[illegible]—T. A. Jordan costs state cases	[illegible]
[illegible]—T. A. Jordan delinquent taxes costs 1885	[illegible]
5—T. A. Jordan poll tax	8[illegible] 00
[illegible]—T. A. Jordan delin. tax 1884	[illegible]
[illegible]—Geo. Harold poll tax, 1886	50 00
[illegible]—Farm produce sold poor farm	[illegible]
July [illegible]—Jefferson street ferry license	100 00
—Sale cor ners	143 [illegible]
Transferred from school and state fund	14 [illegible]
Transferred from state fund	1,0[illegible]
To county warrant to pay delinquent state tax for 1883	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

CR.

June [illegible]—Paid county warrants	$13,[illegible]
July [illegible]—Paid county warrant	[illegible]
Balance on hand	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

SCHOOL FUND.

June 1—Balance on hand	$2,2[illegible] 13
14—Received H. W. Davis, fine state case	[illegible] 00
—T. A. Jordan fine state case	[illegible]
—T. A. Jordan delin. taxes 1885	[illegible]
—T. A. Jordan same 1884	[illegible] 14
—[illegible] N. Sanders	118 00
	$3,5[illegible] 45

CR.

Paid county school supt. orders	$[illegible]
Balance on hand	[illegible]
	$3,5[illegible] 45

STATE FUND.

Received T. A. Jordan taxes 1885	$1,0[illegible]
Received T. A. Jordan taxes 1884	8 00
	$1,0[illegible]
Cr. transferred to county fund	$1,0[illegible]
Balance on hand	[illegible]
	$1,091 [illegible]

PORT MOODY NOT VANCOUVER, THE TERMINUS

PORT MOODY, B. C., July 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In the telegraphic dispatch announcing the departure of the first through train on the Canadian Pacific railway, from Montreal to this coast, the statement is made that it will arrive at Vancouver next Sunday, and Vancouver is generally referred to in the papers as the terminus. Now, the railroad stops here at Port Moody, and Vancouver is twelve miles distant, with no [illegible] prospect of obtaining connection with [illegible] future cases when Vancouver is referred to as above, I trust your readers will [illegible] Port Moody.

ON DECK.

[illegible] sets up a gorgeous venison dinner [illegible] and get the first of the season [illegible] between Front and First.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

[illegible]

The Leading Jeweler.

Corner First and Morrison

PARTIES GOING TO THE SEASIDE
[illegible]

—FOR—
Mt. Hood and the Glaciers
Commencing Monday, July 5, and until further notice the Mt. Hood Stage Co's Stages will leave Hood River Station for Mt. Hood and the Glaciers every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. New Hotel on the mountains.
Don't fail to take
The Grandest Trip on the Pacific Coast
C. P. BACKUS, Agent. H. C. COE, Prest.

Sugar and Flour Given Away!
J. B. TRUE'S GRAND DRAWING AT 3[illegible] FIRST street.
First [illegible] — 1000 SUGAR
Second — 500 SUGAR
Third — 1000 FLOUR
One Ticket with each $5 worth purchased
Drawing August 3d.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 12[illegible] First st.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts. San Francisco.

V. V. [illegible],
Prescription Druggist.
A FULL LINE OF
Trusses, Supporters, Bandages,
Shoulder-Braces & Sundries
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
FINE PERFUMES,
SOAPS
And Toilet Articles.
Orders from the Country will Receive Prompt Attention
Corner First and Stark sts., Portland, Or

GRAND
[illegible]
100 LADIES'
[illegible] SUITS
At $3.00!
Worth Double the Amount.
Just Received, a Lot of
NEW ORIENTAL LACES
In all widths, from 5c to $2.50 a yard
Children's Sailor Collars at ... 20c each
50 doz. Ladies' Fine Emb'd Handkerchiefs at ... 20c each
50 doz. Misses' Striped Hose at . 20c pair
50 doz. Ladies' Black Hose at 20c pair
COME AND SEE WHAT BARGAINS YOU WILL GET FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
LACE HOUSE.
[illegible]
153 Washington St., bet. First and Second, Labbe Block.

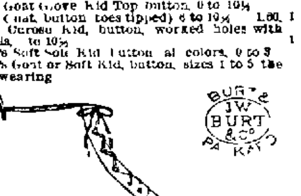
[illegible]
153 FIRST ST.
Just Received
Rowing Suits,
Bathing Suits,
SUMMER
UNDERWEAR
[illegible] & PENDLETON
The Men's Furnishers.

Benton's Hair Grower.
All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who don't want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF or ITCHING [illegible] should use Benton's Hair Grower. [illegible] of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years. We have fully substantiated the following facts:
We grow Hair in 80 cases out of 100 no matter how long bald.
Unlike other preparations it contains no sugar of lead or vegetable or mineral poisons.
It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff and itching of the scalp.
The Hair Grower is a hair food and its composition is adapted to the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.
[illegible] Price $1. If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.
BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.
Cleveland, Ohio.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
PORTLAND — OREGON
P. GOLDSMITH — [illegible] New York
[illegible] GOLDSMITH, Portland.
GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG
Importers and Dealers in
METALS, Plain, Stamped, Japanned [illegible] Tinners & Plumbers' Stock and Tools, House-furnishing Hardware, Granite Ironware, Lead and Iron Pipe, Pumps etc.
84 and 86 Front st.
Depot of Northwestern Foundry.

[illegible] READERS [illegible]
"Beat in Mind its to Your Interest"
Do Not Invest without Investigating
[illegible]
PRICE LIST FOR FINE SHOES
—AT—
LEWIS BROS,
249 First st., bet. Main and Madison.
Mail Orders Solicited. Anyone living out of the city ordering of us will receive the same attention as if [illegible] our counters. Goods sent C. O. D., or [illegible] Goods sent to all parts.

Ladies' C. K. [illegible] short vamp medium or [illegible]	$2 50
Ladies' French Kid [illegible] common-sense heels, down to	3 75
Ladies' French Kid, extra fine light flexible sole reduced to	4 50
Ladies' French Kid, the very best wearing straight last, pointed toes, French heel	5 00
Ladies' Soft Kid, 4 button, low cut and ties, flexible sole	$1 50 and 1 75
Ladies' Pebble Goat, button, worked button holes, all sizes, 2½ to 8	1 75
Ladies' Toe Slippers, American kid, all styles, 50c, $1 25, 1 05, 1 60	1 15
Ladies' Kid Fox Lace in all shapes of toes, sizes 2½ to 8	85
Misses' Pebble Goat Button in plain or tip toe, sizes 11 to 2	1 25
Misses' Curacoa Kid, button, round or square toe, sizes 11 to 2	1 75
Misses' B. Calf School Lace Shoes, sizes 11 to 2	1 00
Child's B. Calf lace, sizes 8 to 10	75
Child's Full Stock, riveted, lace, sizes 6 to 10½	1 00
Child's Goat Glove Kid Top button, 6 to 10½	85
Child's Goat, button, toes tipped, 6 to 10½	1.00, 1 25
Child's Curacoa Kid, button, worked holes with tassels, to 10½	1 50
Infant's Soft Sole Kid button, all colors, 0 to 3	15
Infant's Goat or Soft Kid, button, sizes 1 to 5, the best wearing	50



GET THE BEST,
FOR
THE BEST
IS THE CHEAPEST
IN THE END
For Style, Fit and Wear,
THIS WELL KNOWN
MAKE OF MEN'S SHOES
IS
UNEXCELLED
LEWIS BROS., sole agency for BURT'S GENTS' SHOES.
Burt's Men's Hand Sewed [illegible] in any [illegible] of the [illegible] 50
We give Special Inducements to the Trade
[illegible] your orders [illegible] only [illegible] price to all [illegible] trade. We send C. O. D. express or [illegible] all [illegible] stamps for mailing.

Men's B. Calf [illegible] French toe, all sizes and warranted	1 15
Men's B. Calf Congress, fancy tip and seamless sides, warranted	2 25
Men's B. Calf [illegible] pointed [illegible] toes	2 25
Men's [illegible] Calf, low cut, stitched, very easy	2 00
Men's Calf, French stock, [illegible] button or lace, all styles, good $6 [illegible]	3 50
Men's Canvas Shoes in all colors, the best makes, all sizes	1 25
Men's French Calf Boots, as good as a $1 custom made boot	4 50
Men's French Kip Boots, as good as $ custom made boot	3 75

See Name and Number on the door
LEWIS BROS.
249 First St., bet. Main and Madison.
In ordering Boots and Shoes address plainly Country Order Department, Postoffice, Box 333, LEWIS BROS., Portland, Or.

[illegible] STEINBACH & CO.,
—THE—
CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Cor. First and Morrison Sts.,

Have Just Received from New York
500 SAMPLES OF
Suits, Overcoats
—AND—
PANTS
FOR THE—
1886-7 FALL AND WINTER 1886-7
Our Mr. A. B. Steinbach will leave for New York on or about the middle of this month. Parties desiring their Clothing made to order will please call at once and select patterns, so that the goods can be manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Steinbach while in New York City. Any orders entrusted to us will be carefully attended to.
Our sales this season have far exceeded our expectations. We still have
A LARGE LINE OF
Dress and
Business Suits,
Dusters,
White Vests,
Hats and
Furnishing Goods.
If you are in want of anything in our line you will find it to your interest to call on us. If you reside in the country and are unable to call, we will send on application a full line of samples free, with explicit rules for self measurement.
[illegible] STEINBACH & CO.
CLOTHIERS & HATTERS,
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.

DR. NEWCASTLE, DENTIST—EAST-ern prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

The br[illegible]
Be[illegible]
Of swarth[illegible] view
Some watch the w[illegible] and gleam
While other[illegible] dream

Upon a crim[illegible]
The idol of th[illegible] eyes
With earnes[illegible] dark eyes [illegible]
Her small [illegible] white as snow
Her lips are red[illegible] is fair
And [illegible]

The ships [illegible] winds arise
And storm [illegible]
With creak[illegible] mast and swell
The corsair [illegible]
Above the [illegible]
The bom[illegible]
The snow[illegible]
Then bursts [illegible] dread[illegible] din
And loud [illegible] and roar
Where all [illegible] before

'Twas morn[illegible] day was f[illegible]
The sun[illegible]
The restless ripples to the shore
A melancholy [illegible]
A lifeless [illegible]
With snowy [illegible] and raven hair

NELVIL SOULE

A REMINISC[illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] tale

On the — of Sept[illegible] the [illegible] was sailing out of [illegible] York [illegible] for New Orleans [illegible] Sherman [illegible] Capt [illegible] Sherman [illegible] not the f[illegible] his mind to the sea [illegible] gallant soldier [illegible] military force in the [illegible] in 1861 and afterwards [illegible] army under Halleck [illegible] Corinth after the battle of Shiloh [illegible] the fall of Corinth he [illegible] from [illegible] in Halleck[illegible] grant [illegible] and after two [illegible] waiting in Washington he w[illegible] report to Butler then in command [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] been made an additional [illegible] it was called [illegible] Lincoln after the fall of Fort Pulaski and at my own request was ordered to report to Sherman with whom I had served [illegible] volunteer aide-de-camp without rank or pay for several months at Port Royal

As the —— moved down the bay in the soft September afternoon I stood on the deck and noticed an exceedingly handsome young man leaning against the bulwarks with his eyes fixed steadily on the shore We were passing Fort Lafayette where prisoners of state were at that time confined and his attention was so close that without intending it I found myself watching the stranger He was shedding tears I forgot in what way it came about but I must have shown my interest He did not think it otherwise for he turned to me and said

I am surprised at [illegible] weakness but my father is a prisoner [illegible] those walls [illegible] I have just failed in securing his release

Since he chose to give me his confidence I could not but listen and expressed my concern

My father [illegible] Soule who was United States senator before the outbreak of the war and minister to Spain

I remembered [illegible] story of the young man He had been a secretary of legation under his father at Madrid and [illegible] duel with [illegible] la Tarre [illegible] the cut of his mother [illegible] Nelvil Soule who from [illegible] became my intimate friend He was [illegible] 29 and one of the [illegible] saw With olive color [illegible] large melting [illegible] perfectly formed mouth [illegible] figure a man [illegible] same time manly [illegible] of weakness [illegible] of mental or physical [illegible] this young [illegible] gazing [illegible] wherein his father [illegible] ing aside the [illegible] here him rapidly [illegible] ory still [illegible] years

The [illegible] apparent [illegible] bay at [illegible] was lost [illegible] suppo[illegible] misfortune [illegible] wanted to talk [illegible] listened He told me [illegible] father I knew [illegible] creole population of New Orleans [illegible] ful able fascinating man [illegible] sympathized [illegible] had indeed [illegible] even when the [illegible] ception [illegible] ment [illegible] seclusion [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] of that city [illegible] Nelvil [illegible] army but at this time [illegible] ment or for [illegible] to me he was [illegible] of New Orleans [illegible] member [illegible] band Both father and son [illegible] me had striven to [illegible] with the insurrection as far as possible without betraying their southern friend

Upon the approach of the union forces both refused to leave the city thinking they could maintain a neutral attitude but Butler would not listen to this [illegible] in the case of the elder and required him to take the oath of allegiance to the government This Soule was unwilling to do and Butler at once threw him into prison

Soule's importance was so great that he became an object of peculiar sympathy and as he persisted in his refusal he was sent to the north where [illegible] prisoner who had committed no overt act [illegible] was confined in Fort Lafayette He was especially in the power of Seward [illegible] former colleague in [illegible] of the United States

Nelvil had not [illegible] obtained permission [illegible] Butler to visit the north and [illegible] his father's release He interested [illegible] Sumner [illegible] old friend [illegible] Halleck then general [illegible] widow of Stephen A Douglas [illegible] that time a woman of great [illegible] personal influence [illegible] tractions which were [illegible] sideration that remained with her [illegible] widow of Douglas [illegible] date for the presidency at the same time with Lincoln All of these besought the president for the release of Soule on the ground that he had committed no act of treason His friends offered for him that he should go to Havana and remain there till the close of the war taking no part in and affording no aid to the rebellion But the intr[illegible] of the confederates abroad [illegible] proposition una[illegible]

Soule had been too much of [illegible] and was known to have too much influence still for protestation or promises of neutrality to be received The government insisted that he should take the oath of allegiance to the country that had welcomed him and adopted him, and honored him as it had no foreign born citizen since Alexander Hamilton, but Soule still declined Mr Lincoln finally left the matter with Seward and Seward retained Soule as a prisoner Nelvil in despair was returning to New Orleans where his family were living under the rule of the "federals"

I had many conversations with him during the voyage. He always insisted that his father was not a confederate, that he had taken no step allying himself with the [illegible] or [illegible] whether [illegible] it or not I conceived the idea that father and son might be converted to a union sentiment I did not express this view to him but it was strengthened at every interview He was a man of rare fascination of [illegible] and his beauty and misfortunes added to this charm Sherman liked him nearly as well as I did and listened to him and allowed me to invite him to headquarters after our arrival at New Orleans

As soon as we landed Sherman of course reported to Butler and was assigned to command the defenses of New Orleans with [illegible] at Carrollton, a suburb of the city eight or ten miles out Here Nelvil [illegible] with me at the mess and I paid him visits in return at his house in town It was a charming southern home with oranges and banana trees in the court yard and fountains and tropical flowers I was presented to his wife a superb creole beauty of the Spanish type Her grandfathers on both sides were marquesses of Spain and her father had been governor of Tampico or some other Mexican town which had fallen into Santa Anna's hands after the capture his head was cut off boiled in oil and set upon the city wall A little [illegible] 4 years old came up to [illegible] and I suspect he had been taught his lesson for he stammered

You a federal? Won't you let my father out of prison?

He always called his grandfather [illegible] own father Nelvil [illegible] the southern baby and told him I did not keep his father in prison and we went in to dinner It was served on silver and the wine were delicious but the other [illegible] black beans and scanty meat for the Soule were living in [illegible] town [illegible] confederate money [illegible] worthless They suffered the hardships [illegible] under the painted ceilings [illegible] but the wine had been left in the cellar [illegible] and the luscious fruit from the garden they did not need to buy

Nelvil still talked [illegible] to make me believe that he and his father might by judicious [illegible] be won to the union cause [illegible] clever in him to do this [illegible] I thought he was in earnest

Col Charles G Halpine was at this time [illegible] of Halleck's staff and on duty at Washington I had known him well as a bright man with [illegible] for southern [illegible] though none for rebellion He had indeed a good deal of the same feeling that I entertained We were both democrats at the beginning of the war and I had voted for Breckinridge I would once have yielded everything to the south that could have been yielded honorably rather than see the union destroyed and still tenderly love many of my southern friends Even under Butler's rule I visited many ladies in New Orleans whom I had known in happier times

I knew Gen Halleck slightly and his wife's family almost intimately but I did not feel at liberty to address the general in chief direct So I wrote to Halpine and told him the whole story of the Soules with my belief that it might be made of use I asked whether it might not be advisable to release Pierre Soule on parole and return him to New Orleans He was a high minded man and the clemency might have its effect I thought it possible he might be induced to form a party among the French creoles favorable to submission and that the example of so powerful an element might tell elsewhere This it will be remembered was in 1862 when other more important than I believed the return of the south to her allegiance still possible At any rate I proposed the plan Halpine wrote me [illegible] laid it before Gen Halleck who thought it worth considering it was [illegible] cabinet meeting [illegible] Soule [illegible] in Fort Lafayette

[illegible]

[illegible] that I had betrayed his confidence I felt this keenly and after waiting a few [illegible] I wrote him again stating that I had [illegible] in my power I renewed the explanation but was still unable to offer any apology for doing what I considered my duty but if he remained displeased I was ready to give him any other satisfaction he desired I requested a southern planter an old friend of his and mine to deliver the message and made up my mind that I would ask Gen Banks who had succeeded Butler in command to permit the meeting for it would have been mockery to expose Nelvil to punishment for accepting my proposal but as we were public enemies I did not see why we should not fight singly as well as in battle

The same day—before there had been time for Nelvil to receive or at least to answer my note—as I was driving in the street of New Orleans I passed him walking He signaled me to stop I did so and he got into the carriage and [illegible] my hand

My dear fellow he said I tell my wife [illegible] will feel much worse about this than I do It [illegible] of your friend Let us think no more of it

[illegible] I was delighted [illegible] It proves that you are satisfied you must come at once to see [illegible]

He promised to do so and we parted He had said nothing to imply that the opinion I had expressed to Halpine was incorrect He had read the entire article and I was more impressed than ever with the idea that there was foundation for my surmise [illegible] of his [illegible] pursuit the release [illegible] of his [illegible] my view

He did not however [illegible] Weeks passed We met [illegible] or twice in the street and [illegible] but I began to [illegible] hurt [illegible] could [illegible] that he should discontinue his visit

Finally it was more than a month after my explanation when we met again in the street and he offered me his hand but I refused to take it

No [illegible] you have not been to see me and though you say you are satisfied I cannot suppose so

My dear Bad au " he replied I will tell you why I have not been to visit you I have been in great trouble My wife is about to be confined and your authorities have notified me that they will seize our house for officers quarters in a day or two My beautiful home must be converted into a barrack my wife at this moment must find shelter I know not where How could I think of visiting you or any other friend? "

But why did you not tell me of this before?" I asked "I might have been able to be of use to you I will make the effort now"

I left him then and there and went direct to Gen Banks, at his headquarters and told him the entire story of the letter the publication, the manner in which Soule had received the news of the disclosure and my surmises as to the feeling of himself and his father I asked if it might not be worth while at least to show some mercy now and allow him to remain in his house for a time Banks listened attentively and thought my idea not altogether irrational it was indeed in harmony with his own policy at that period He gave the order at once that the Soules should be undisturbed and I had the satisfaction of serving the friend whom I feared I might have offended Now of course, Nelvil came to see me and thank me and dined at the mess again to my supreme satisfaction

The baby was born a few days after at the house of its father but when I went to congratulate Nelvil I had to look for the former secretary of legation and habitue of court in a grocer's shop where he had taken a situation as salesman to earn bread for his increased family I found him behind a counter without a coat his sleeves rolled up making a parcel of tea for a colored woman He did not blush or apologize but merely said We must accept the situation and I had a very pleasant call

The next time I saw him it was his turn to call on me Only a few days after the events Gen Sherman's command was ordered to the front and I of course accompanied it In the assault at Port Hudson I was badly wounded and sent back at once to New Orleans There I was placed in the Hotel Dieu a hospital under the care of the Sisters of Mercy Nelvil came promptly to see me and sat with me Little Pierre brought to [illegible] the wine that was yet left in the cellar and fresh [illegible] from the garden Mrs Soule was still unable to go out but she sent me lint for my wounds which she and she had serve[illegible] confederate

The surgeon who attended me was a bitter rebel who had been shut up in Fort St Philip by Butler His hospital and his horse had been confiscated But Nelvil spoke to him and he visited me twice every day for weeks

[illegible] skill and care I am indebted [illegible] for my life and the partial recovery of the use of my limb He also attended Gen Sherman who lost a leg in the same battle in which I was wounded and I had the great pleasure of knowing that the magnanimous enemy received not only our thanks but his hospital and his horse back again in recompense of his humanity When the war closed I was able to procure his immediate pardon through the intercession of Gen Grant He was one of the most famous surgeons in the south Dr Stone

When I was sufficiently recovered to be removed I was sent to my home in New York but it was months before my wound closed and I was permitted to return to duty During this period the doctors ordered me to go into society and amuse myself if I could on my crutches One Sunday night in the winter of 1863-4 I was at the house of the late Judge Roosevelt in Broadway New York it was high fashion about there in those days and many New Yorkers will remember Mrs Roosevelt's Sunday evenings Among the guests there came some officers of a French man of war then in the harbor They noticed a soldier in his uniform lying on the sofa and asked to be introduced to me When they heard my name they declared our meeting must have been arranged by Fate They had been in Charleston only a few days previous and a week from that Sunday had dined with Capt Nelvil Soule who urged them if ever they met Capt Badeau to carry his love to his friend He had been swept away by the wave of southern sentiment in despair of doing anything for his father who had escaped from New Orleans rejoined the southern army and was now serving in [illegible] [illegible] through the line

Fortune [illegible] but nearly twenty years after [illegible] the first [illegible] the wife of [illegible] Mrs Nelvil Soule [illegible] full line [illegible] of the Cuban [illegible] little [illegible] will [illegible] irresistible [illegible] friend [illegible]

THE DANGERS OF KISSING

[illegible]

The [illegible] kissing has [illegible] by the wise [illegible] religi[illegible] but has managed [illegible] thrive despite it all [illegible] still lives [illegible] great artillery and best [illegible] tactile sensations from a limited [illegible] have been found so very agreeable, and why they should have contributed so much to the poetry and [illegible] of the human race are questions quite worthy of full discussion Kissing we are told, began with the birds and reaches its most perfect evolution in man It has a long history, therefore, and may well be considered a permanent feature in human society—solacing grief, increasing joys promoting wedding engagements and furnishing a perennial source of inspiration for the artist

But an enemy to the kiss has appeared in Washington in the person of Dr Samuel S Adams who devotes seven columns of the Journal of the American Medical Association to exposing the "dangers of kissing" Everything has its dark side The dark side of kissing, as viewed by Dr Adams is both moral and physical Among women and between children and adults it has degenerated into an insincere, unmeaning and common place salutation, when it should be reserved only as an index of affectionate feeling But the weight of the doctor's argument is expended in showing the possible evils which come from the promiscuous kissing of babies and children by adults Tuberculosis diphtheria, infectious fevers—all are possible on actual results of kissing A veritable instance is cited in which the drum of the ear was ruptured by a kiss applied to the external auricular appendage! A kiss of such suction force reminds one of Benedick's which had "such a clamorous smack that at the parting all the church did echo" Although we may not realize as he does the widespread and endemic character of the kissing habit in Washington we can only trust it will prove a safe place for the international congress

The latest piece of writing from the pen of Mr Ruskin that we have seen is a letter which he recently sent in reply to a circular asking him to subscribe to pay off debt upon an English chapel Richmond S W, and which runs as follows

BRANTWOOD [illegible] May [illegible] 1886—Sir [illegible] scornfully [illegible] to me of all [illegible] the one [illegible] likely to give you a farthing My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is Don't get into debt Starve and go to heaven but don't borrow Try first begging I don't mind if it's really needful stealing But don't buy things you can't pay for And of all manner of debtors pious people building churches they can't pay for are the most detestable nonsense to me Can't you preach and pray behind the hedges or in a sand pit or a coal hole first And of all manner of churches thus idiotically built iron churches are the damnablest to me And of all the sects of believers in any ruling spirit—Hindoos, Turks Feather Idolaters and Mumbo Jumbos Log and Fire Worshippers who want churches your modern English Evangelical sect is the most absurd and entirely objectionable and unendurable to me All which they might very easily have found out from my books—any other sort [illegible] would [illegible] before bothering me to write to them Ever, nevertheless, and in all this saying your faithful servant

JOHN RUSKIN"

Pretty Long Tramp

Walk from Portland Me to Jacksonville Fla thence to Texas California and Oregon, return through the West visiting the leading cities and ask the best shoe stores what make of men's shoes is the best and but one answer will be made "Hanan's" Eggert, Young & Co, special agents for Portland.

INDIAN WARS.

Brief Sketch of the Various Conflicts with the Aborigines

An Address Delivered by Capt L F Mosher at the First Grand Encampment of Veterans Recently Held at Oregon City

The accompanying article is probably the most complete and succinct account of the Indian wars of the Northwest coast that has yet been written —Ed]

Fellow Veterans —It is eminently proper that the survivors of the Indian wars in Oregon and Washington should assemble once a year for the purpose of renewing old associations, for reviving ancient reminiscences and for paying proper respect to the gallant dead The frosts of many winters are whitening our heads the inevitable reaper is thinning our ranks day by day, and it is well that the few years remaining to us should be devoted to strengthening the bonds of friendship which unite those who have endured the same hardships and encountered the same perils

The place for our encampment has been fitly chosen. Oregon City is the oldest laid out town on the Northern Pacific coast, it was the first capital of the territory and has been the scene of many very interesting incidents in our early history, the record of which properly belongs to the Pioneer association It is also fitting that the two associations have met at the same time While the Veterans were all pioneers all the pioneers were not veterans Some had to protect the homes, the business of the country and to provide for the army in the field but each and all contributed to the defense of the country as much as the soldiers and are entitled to equal credit

This being our first annual encampment, it is a part of our duty to give a slight sketch of the different Indian wars in which the members of this association have participated This is the more necessary since, after more than a quarter of a century of peace, the present citizens of the state know little of this history and still less of the difficulties encountered by the early settlers in establishing the quiet and security they now enjoy

The first organized conflict between the settlers and the Indians occurred in the year 1847 and is known as the Cayuse war Its inception was the unprovoked and cold blooded butchery of Doctor Marcus Whitman and his wife missionaries at Waiilatpu, and eleven white men in their employ On the 27th of November 1847, a band of Cayuse Indians, by previous concert, assembled at the mission, which was situated near the present city of Walla Walla, and without waiting for provocation, fell upon the unarmed and unsuspecting occupants and slaughtered them without mercy The intelligence of the massacre was immediately sent by a special messenger to Gov Douglas at Vancouver by Mr McBean, who was in charge of the Hudson Bay company's fort at Walla Walla and by him forwarded to Gov Abernethy, at Oregon City The pioneers of Oregon were as prompt in those days as they have been since, in coming to the rescue of their brethren On the 8th of December Gov Abernethy by message informed the provisional legislature of the situation and called for volunteers On the 10th

THE OREGON RIFLES

Reached Vancouver, received their supplies and pushed on for The Dalles, where they arrived on the 21st of the same month The officers of of this company were Capt Henry A G Lee, Lieut. Joseph Magone and John E Ross On the [illegible] of December the provisional legislature authorized the equipment of a regiment of 500 men The regiment was raised at once, the officers being Col C Gilliam, Lieut Col James Waters, Major H A G Lee It must be borne in mind that at that date there were not to exceed a thousand fighting men, citizens of the United States, in the whole country The advance of this regiment, under Col Gilliam, arrived at The Dalles on February 2 1848 The campaign was conducted with such vigor that before the end of the month the Nez Perces of the Des Chutes, after several engagements were compelled to make a treaty of peace The regiment hastened on to the Cayuse country The first engagement with the tribe occurred at Sand Hollow, a spirited engagement in which the Indians were defeated and retired for safety to the fastnesses of Snake river [illegible] successful raid into this region and captured [illegible] supplies was compelled to return to the Whitman mission On March 24, 1848, Col Gilliam with an escort started to The Dalles [illegible] and was killed at Well Springs by the accidental discharge of his own rifle [illegible] Waters was elected his successor and prosecuted the war with great energy The Cayuses were [illegible] at [illegible] their hunting grounds and [illegible] in the mountains [illegible] pursuit was [illegible] impossible, when the volunteers returned to their homes During the [illegible] efforts were made to secure peace by treaty, which were not successful for the reason that the Indians would not consent to deliver up the murderers of Dr Whitman which was demanded by the troops as preliminary to any treaty In [illegible] 1849 Gen Jo Lane, the first territorial governor, arrived at Oregon City and almost his first act after organizing the new government was to go in person to the Cayuse country to make peace with the tribe and secure the murderers In both objects he was successful He returned with the five assassins who were tried before Judge Pratt at this place found guilty and executed June 1850

This prompt and decisive action of the settlers with the Cayuses [illegible] Northern Oregon and [illegible] of [illegible] years Volumes of [illegible] have been published [illegible] the Whitman massacre, and from [illegible] such acrimonious feeling [illegible] knowledge of Indian character [illegible] The Indians were [illegible] voyageurs [illegible] trinkets for [illegible] When he missionaries [illegible] their finest lands were being occupied there was

NOTHING LEFT BUT THE CONFLICT

and they determined to drive them from the country The Indians of the southern part of Oregon were of a different and more warlike race They had no personal property to exchange for what they desired from the whites, and always looking upon them as enemies, they had no hesitation in obtaining it by force or strategy They had none of the qualities with which philanthropic friends in the eastern states have clothed them The horses mules, guns ammunition blankets, and provisions which they needed must be obtained at all events. The first travelers from northern Oregon then the only settled portion of the territory, to California would feed at their evening camp a number of Indians, who, at dawn of day, would stampede their animals and murder the sleeping inmates This state of things existed from the time the first Oregonian passed through their country from the Willamette valley The struggles, the escapes and the murders committed by the Indians cannot [illegible] here [illegible] to be a part of our records

The first check these Indians received was in the spring of 1850 from Gen Phil Kearney who was on his way from Vancouver to Benicia with a detachment of cavalry Upon arriving in Rogue river valley he was informed of the conduct of the Indians, and felt it his duty to give them a lesson they would remember He attacked the Indians at the head of Bear creek with success, but with the loss of Capt. Stewart a gallant soldier and a veteran of the Mexican war Gen Jo Lane, who was on his way to the Scott river mines, arrived on the scene for the first fight, and taking charge of the men who volunteered who gladly accepted his command and in conjunction with Gen Kearney and his troop, inflicted a punishment which was remembered for several years Soon after this chastisement Governor John L Gaines, who succeeded Gen Lane as territorial governor made a treaty of peace, so called with the Rogue river Indians, and to secure its enforcement Judge A A Skinner was sent by Gen Dart, Indian superintendent as special agent for the Rogue river Indians Judge Skinner was a very estimable gentleman, but had about the same influence with the tribes he was sent to control as a seminary school teacher would have with Geronimo's Apaches at the present day While in this office Indian depredations were going on all around him, which he was powerless to restrain, on the contrary he was compelled to side with his wards to save his own scalp The Gaines treaty was an utter failure The Indians continued their depredations upon the whites throughout Southern Oregon, Northern California and on the coast as if no treaty had ever been made From [illegible]

THE GENERAL OUTBREAK IN 1853

The farmers and miners of the southern part of the state were compelled to be constantly on their guard agains marauding bands of Indians and a volume of thrilling incidents of battle, treachery and murder met by bravery, devotion and self sacrifice might be written of this time [illegible] the murder of Woodman on Indian creek, with the fight of Big Bend in consequence, the affair at Port Orford known as Battle Rock and the attack upon the T Vault expedition on the Coquille in which Capt. S L Williams and Cyrus Hedden displayed a degree of heroism seldom equaled Each of these incidents and many more deserve to be perpetuated in our records

During the summer of 1853 the southern Indians having provided themselves with what was deemed a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition, in the month of August broke out into open war On the fourth Edwards, a farmer on Bear creek, was murdered, on the fifth Thomas Wills, a merchant of Jacksonville, was shot in sight of the town and an indiscriminate warfare upon the miners and farmers immediately followed No one unless he was present can appreciate the situation in Rogue river valley at that time The farmers who mostly arrived in the previous autumn were busy in their first harvest the miners were busily engaged in prospecting and preparing for the next winter's work, and all were too much engaged with their own affairs to notice the Indians or their movements, but [illegible] that they were in perfect safety Although the outbreak came very suddenly the pioneers were equal to the emergency The families near the towns were hurried there for shelter in the remote districts the neighbors congregated at the largest log house, which was hastily provided with [illegible] and [illegible] for defense In these the women and children were gathered, the little garrison left in charge of the old men and boys, while the able bodied men went to [illegible] to meet the desperate savages The emergence formed them [illegible] companies, each [illegible] favorite leader as captain The captains were John F Miller, J K Lamerick, B I Williams, E A Evans and W W Fowler These men furnished their own horses, arms and ammunition [illegible] Siskiyou county in Northern California furnished two companies under Captains J P Goodall and Jacob Rhodes and the United States government Captain Alden and three privates Captain Alden, at their request, assumed command of the whole force The first engagement between the hostile forces occurred between Lieutenant B B Griffin of Captain Miller's company and

CHIEF JOHN'S BAND,

on Applegate creek, the second was between Lieutenant Ely of Goodall's company, and the force from the main body of the Indians at Little Meadows Gen Jos Lane, who had been elected to Congress in June, was at his home in the Umpqua valley when the news of the outbreak was received and without delay he hastened with fifty volunteers to the scene of hostilities Capt Alden at once tendered him the command, which he accepted, and an aggressive movement immediately ordered The scouts reported the Indians to have fallen back from Table Rock towards the head waters of Evans creek burning the forest behind them to destroy their trail Gen, Lane divided his command and the left wing consisting of Miller and Lamerick's companies under command of Col. John E Ross were ordered to proceed up Evans creek, while the right wing consisting of Goodall and Rhodes companies, the Umpqua volunteers and Capt Alden, under the command of Gen Lane moved up Trail creek to a designated junction near the head of Evans creek. Each command was ordered to follow the trail, when found with all speed, and engage the enemy whenever met without waiting for the other command On the morning of August 23 the troops left camp The right wing soon struck the trail of the main body of the Indians and followed it all day over a very difficult country and encamped late in the evening On the next morning it was found that the command was in close proximity with the Indian camp which was in a creek bottom in a dense forest thickly covered with underbrush Gen Lane ordered an attack at once The Indians were taken by surprise, but rallied quickly and made a desperate fight In the first charge Pleasant Armstrong of Yamhill county was instantly killed, Capt. Alden received a severe wound from a bullet that struck him near the shoulder and passed along his back as he was in a stooping position and the general received a ball in his right arm Gen Lane refused to leave the field but pressed the assault on the center of the camp while Capt. Rhodes was crowding them on the flank In a short time the Indians begged for peace and a truce was granted A peace talk followed that resulted in an armistice of seven days, at the expiration of which time the Indians were to assemble near Table Rock, deliver up their arms and [illegible] reservation On the same evening the command of Col Ross arrived on the battle field, having discovered the trail [illegible] to participate in the engagement The next day the troops returned to the ferry on Rogue river and went into camp to await the result of the negotiations This was named Camp Alden, in honor of the gallant soldier who was so severely wounded and who a short time after died from its effects During the [illegible]

CAPTAIN A J SMITH

With Lafayette Grover as lieutenant led a company of fifty men as an escort to Kautz who with seven regulars [illegible] Capt A J Smith, with one company of the first dragoons from Fort Orford, who had made the trip over a [illegible] which before and since, was deemed impassable for a mounted men even without the [illegible] of [illegible] forests and [illegible] volunteers from Crescent City under the command of Capt Wm Ferry The [illegible] was tedious and the cause [illegible] to the general Gen [illegible] superintendent of Indian affairs [illegible] to make [illegible] and the Indians were by [illegible] unanimous agreement [illegible] the seven days passed and in [illegible] the treaty ground [illegible] but at last an Indian messenger arrived in camp fixing the date [illegible] the treaty on the 10th of September The [illegible] which it was to be held were that [illegible] armed whites should be present [illegible] Indian chiefs were to be there with their [illegible] warriors within convenient distance to support them while Captain Smith [illegible] company of dragoons should remain at [illegible] hill, nearly half a mile [illegible] On the morning of the 10th the parties met at the place [illegible] terms agreed upon The white [illegible] of Gen Lane, Joel Palmer, Indian [illegible] Samuel Culver, Capt A J Smith, First [illegible] Capt L F Mosher aid [illegible] Gen Lane, Col John E Ross, Capt J W Nesmith, Lieut A V Kautz, R B Metcalf J D Mason and T T Tierney The Indian chiefs were in full force, with the exception of John and Lympsee, and were certainly a very formidable band without the addition of the armed warriors on the hill immediately above The scene was a very striking one and will always be remembered by those who were present owing to a war speech by a chief which came near producing a bloody tragedy and which was only avoided by the coolness and decision of Gen Lane and his power over the Indians. Col Nesmith wrote a very graphic description of this event, a copy of which, I regret to say, it is not in my power to present to this encampment. The treaty was however made and formally executed, and the war of 1853 was practically at an end By the terms of the treaty, which is too lengthy to be given here the Indians surrendered their arms and went on the Table Rock reservation temporarily received $60,000 for their lands, to be paid in annuities, of which $15,000 was to be retained for damages committed by them and they were to forfeit their annuities in case they again made war

AFTER THE TREATY

Capt A J Smith, now a Major General of the U S army, on the retired list, established a post near the mouth of Stewart or Bear creek within convenient distance of the reservation, and named it Fort Lane which was afterwards increased to a two company post and which proved of great service in holding the Indians in check

The history of the Oregon veterans would not be complete without a reference to the protection given by the citizens to the immigration by the southern route which was compelled to pass through the hostile country of the Modocs and Piutes In this the citizens of Northern California assisted The records of these expeditions furnish some of the most blood-curdling accounts of the murder of unarmed men, women and children and of fearful but deserved reparation by the whites that the annals of our country contain After the treaty in 1853 Gen Lane ordered Capt. John F Miller, with his company of 110 men, on this duty They were absent about three months and performed the service satisfactorily the only casualties being two men wounded In 1854 Gov Davis authorized Col John E Ross to call into service a company of volunteers for the same purpose In August of that year a company of seventy men, under the command of Capt. Jesse Walker, proceeded to the Lake country, where they found the Indians, as usual, waiting to rob and murder the immigrants. The campaign was a very effective one The Indians were driven from the trail, the immigrants escorted through the dangerous ground and the Piutes severely punished for stealing stock. The command returned early in November and were mustered out of service. The only casualties being two men wounded, Sergeant William G. Hill, our present adjutant, severely, and private John Low, slightly

This brings us to the war of 1855-6 This was a general uprising of the Indians from the line of British Columbia to and including northern California of the tribes east of the Cascade mountains and of the coast tribes from Puget Sound to Crescent City in California The cause of the war was the rapid settlement of the country by Americans and the failure of the general government to provide sufficient troops at the proper points for the protection of the settlers Congress by the act of September 27, 1850, commonly called the donation act, invited settlers to Oregon and Washington by a liberal grant of land before they provided for the extinguishment of the Indian title It is true that a superintendent of Indian affairs had been provided and diverse agents had been appointed who drew their salaries with great regularity, but who really had no more influence with the different tribes than the judges of the supreme court

AFTER THE SETTLERS HAD CONQUERED

The Southern Indians in 1853, a treaty was made, the first in our recollection, by which the Indians received an annuity for their possessory right to the land and many others followed I cannot resist making a digression at this point in order to give a description of an Indian treaty on this coast They are traditional, and all alike in their principal features It is commenced by a smoke and a grand "Potlach" which consists principally in giving the Indians a feast for his heart is most easily reached from the stomach a few old uniforms for the chiefs and some gay petticoats and trinkets for the women After the feast, the talk or "wawa" commences, which is a very tedious performance and often lasts for days and always for hours It is opened by the superintendent who repeats [illegible] that [illegible] have been stereotyped since the days of Thomas Jefferson The first part is a description of the great father at Washington and his power [illegible] chief of his being the father of the white and the red men, that he wishes to treat the red man with the same kindness he bestows upon the whites that if the red man will be good and go on a reservation he will receive an annuity an annual potlatch while the second part warns him that if he violates the treat and makes war the Great Father will punish him with his troops The savage appreciates the feast, but all that he appreciates of his treaty obligation is the power of his government to punish him for its violation When therefore the United States government left only a two-company post in Southern Oregon at Fort Lane, a small force at Vancouver and the same on Puget sound, with a handful of men at Fort Orford, the settlers were at the mercy of the Indians, so far as the protection of the United States were concerned

The settlement of the country by the whites has led to a closer connection between the Indians of the northern and southern parts of the country, the intercourse between whom had been very limited before that time They were thus enabled to strike the blow they hoped would restore to them the whole country, and which proved so disastrous to the settlers The outbreak in the south came with the suddenness of a cloudburst. It is true that ever since the treaty of 1853, roving bands of Indians were continually committing robberies and murders in the remote and thinly settled portions of the country, but as the main body remained on the reservation, confidence was felt that they were under the control of the agent and the military On the 9th of October, 1855 the warriors left the reservation

ON THE WAR PATH,

Following the military road west and north toward the Grave Creek mountains, leaving desolation in their track Men, women and children were slaughtered with savage barbarity, houses and barns burned, pack trains and wagons plundered, and their owners shot and tortured On that day more than twenty persons lost their lives and the successful defense of her home, by Mrs. Harris, over the dead body of her husband, has become a household tale of thrilling interest. When the news arrived at Jacksonville, on that day, a company was in the saddle at once and hastened to the rescue At Fort Lane they were joined by a company of dragoons under Major Fitzgerald and some civilians, among whom was our comrade James D Burnett On the following day Capt. Rinearson organized a company of about fifty men on Cow creek, with which he guarded the road from Grave creek north Col John E Ross assumed command and called for mounted volunteers and in two days had a force of nine companies, containing 500, and by the 1st of November there were fifteen companies or [illegible] men In the northern part of the state the war broke out about the same time as in the south and was prosecuted by the Indians in the same savage manner At its commencement Major Haller commanding at Vancouver, attempted to suppress it with the troops at his command but finding himself unable to effect anything he called upon the executives of Oregon and Washington for assistance which was promptly rendered A regiment of ten companies was organized in Oregon with J W Nesmith as colonel and J [illegible] Kelly as lieutenant colonel which [illegible] in October for a winter campaign and sixteen companies were raised in Washington territory

I regret [illegible] in the time allotted to me to give even a slight sketch of this war or the privations and sufferings of the volunteers during the campaign which followed The winter was [illegible] and severity all over the coast [illegible] that in the north the volunteers were victorious in every engagement in the south the savages were forced from field to the almost inaccessible fastnesses of lower Rogue river I am unable, also at [illegible] of the massacre at the [illegible] struggle upon Puget sound the [illegible] at the mouth of Rogue [illegible] the Indian raid into the settlement [illegible] of Douglas county In the campaign of [illegible] Gen Wool who was in command of the United States troops on this coast persistently refused any aid in the previous winter campaign, rendered a tardy assistance to the volunteers and the war was finally closed so far as general hostilities

AFTER MUCH DESPERATE FIGHTING

By a general surrender of the Indians In the south this occurred in June, but was not accomplished in the north until the month of November, 1856

The sketch here hastily given of the early struggles of the pioneers suggests that a perfect history of these events should be procured by this association while many of the witnesses are still living for the benefit of future generations This is more important, since what purports to be a history of Southern Oregon has been published we regret to say, by a citizen of Oregon In this the whole facts are ignored or so distorted as to make it appear that the Indians were the victims of the settlers and that the pioneers especially of Southern Oregon, were desperadoes whose principal amusement was killing Indians or debauching their women I will not insult my comrades by making a defense to such a libel but it seems to me but simple justice that the men who laid the foundation of a state who made its constitution and laws who endured privations and dangers and shed their blood in its defense, if not entitled to high honors should be permitted to leave to their descendants a name untarnished by the charge of barbarity or dishonor

While we have not received the credit to which we think we are entitled for our services, it is certain that the United States government has not compensated those who saved this country In August, 1856, Gen Lane, then a delegate, obtained the passage of an act of congress providing that the secretary of war be directed to inquire into the amount necessarily incurred in the suppression of hostilities in the late war in Oregon and Washington by the territorial governments in the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged including pay of volunteers and he may if he deem it necessary, direct a commission of three to report these expenses to him etc Under this act a commission was appointed consisting of Capts A J Smith and Rufus Ingalls U S army and Lafayette Grover The commission after a thorough examination reported the sum of $4,449,949 53 was due as expenses on the part of Oregon Of this amount less than one half has been paid and it behooves ourselves to see that the balance is forthcoming In this connection it is proper that we demand what is justly our due the payment for the

THE DEPREDATIONS COMMITTED

By the Indians upon the property of the settlers Coming here under the donation act, the government was bound to protect our settlement, and having failed to do so, it is certainly liable for the damages incurred

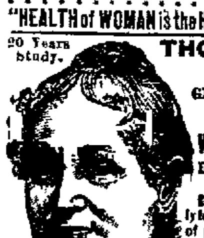
While I have referred to the lack of government aid in our emergency, it is proper that due credit should be given to those officers who did good service in these wars The most prominent in Southern Oregon were Gen A J Smith, Col George Crook, Col H G Gibson, who was severely wounded at the battle of Hungry hill, and Col N B Sweitzer In the north there was Gen Phil Sheridan and many others whose records are not familiar to us These gallant soldiers did good service then, as they have done since, and all will be held in high regard by the people of Oregon

It is a first duty of this encampment to pay a tribute to our departed comrades I regret to say that this duty must devolve upon a more eloquent tongue than mine. The deeds of our comrades, Gen Joseph Lane and Col Nesmith, are emblazoned not only upon the history of the state, but of the nation, but there were hundreds of lesser rank whose bravery and self devotion were equal to theirs, many of whom lie buried in the mountains where they fell with no headstone to mark the spot, but whose memory is preserved by their comrades and will be kept ever green as long as this association exists. Now, comrades I would beg pardon for having been so tedious if it were not a privilege you gave when you invited me to address you. In conclusion I would advise that this organization be extended until every veteran is named upon its muster rolls and that every one shall furnish to his own camp his personal experience, which collected, will not only be of interest to us, but will be valued by those who come after I know not how others may feel, but the proudest legacy I can leave to my children is the bit of ribbon which proclaims me an honorable member of this association.

—FOR—
SICK HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION
AND DYSPEPSIA,
—USE—
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
PREPARED BY
FLEMING BROS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE.
[illegible] made in St Louis Mo
[illegible] SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD

MALARIA.
HOW TO KEEP IT OFF:
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
A SIMPLE VEGETABLE REMEDY.
[illegible] in its action to build up and restore the wasted energies and give tone and vigor to all its powers
[illegible] with Malarial Fever in the Summer [illegible] and became very much reduced [illegible] and my friends thought I would die [illegible] to try Simmons Liver Regulator and [illegible] Before taking three [illegible] Regulator I was entirely well of Malaria [illegible] had an attack of it since [illegible] attack of Chills and I gave him a [illegible] Regulator which completely cured him" [illegible] Mount [illegible]

"HEALTH of WOMAN is the HOPE of the RACE."



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Does Everything that is Claimed for it.
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SENT BY MAIL SECURE FROM OBSERVATION, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. MRS PINKHAM'S GUIDE TO HEALTH AND CONFIDENTIAL [illegible] MAILED [illegible] ANY LADY SENDING ADDRESS [illegible] LYNN MASS. Mention this Paper
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VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
[illegible] Friend FOR ALL DELICATE AND COMPLICATED [illegible] LADIES IT WILL NOT PERFORM SURGICAL OPERATIONS [illegible] CURE CANCER, BUT IT WILL UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN [illegible] PROMPT IN ACTION AND PLEASANT TO TAKE. THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN CAUSING PAIN WEIGHT AND BACKACHE IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.
IT IS A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
[illegible] IS A BLESSING TO OVERWORKED WOMEN IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS [illegible] WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. CURES [illegible] PERIODS PASSED without PAIN.
Physicians Use It and Prescribe It.
[illegible] THE DROOPING SPIRITS INVIGORATES AND HARMONIZES THE ORGANIC FUNCTIONS GIVES ELASTICITY AND FIRMNESS TO THE STEP RESTORES THE NATURAL LUSTRE [illegible] THE PALE CHEEK OF WOMAN [illegible] SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER TIME.
ITS MERITS KEEP UP THE SALE.
FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX [illegible] UNSURPASSED IN PASSING THROUGH ANY [illegible] CHANGE OF LIFE IT WILL [illegible] HEALTH AND STRENGTH.
[illegible] LIVER PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION, [illegible] OF THE LIVER, 25 cts. THEY [illegible] IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMPOUND.
Ladies [illegible] always use Mrs Pinkham's Sanative Wash [illegible] particles mailed for 25 cents.
ALL SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
S[illegible]S [illegible]
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient Use no other
DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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[illegible] CAT[illegible]
Cures Female Complaints. A Great Kidney Remedy. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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COMMERCIAL.

WE[illegible]DAY [illegible]

[illegible]

The visible [illegible] and Canada [illegible] during th[illegible] Representat[illegible] New York [illegible] considering [illegible] the advance [illegible] per cent [illegible]

Here [illegible] paper [illegible] now a very [illegible] purposes [illegible] continue [illegible] Francisco at [illegible] the low pr[illegible] months [illegible] our holders [illegible] [illegible] The chan[illegible] stocks [illegible] feed [illegible] California [illegible] desirable Oats [illegible] prices [illegible] California [illegible] because [illegible] supplies [illegible] the crop [illegible]

English [illegible] In France [illegible] have sudden [illegible] serious heavy rain hail storm [illegible] In Germany the look is very [illegible] Austro-Hungary doubtless [illegible] crop The south of [illegible] reports a partial failure between heat in some parts and too much rain in others In the principal countries [illegible] that the United States harvest of [illegible] likely to be so large as [illegible] last year [illegible] the United States crop [illegible] the June estimate by the agricultural bureau [illegible] not be materially behind [illegible] year Stock [illegible] India and America be much reduced by harvest time and [illegible] years that [illegible] States must deter[illegible] yield [illegible] there is to be any improvement

PRODUCE [illegible]—Last [illegible] flour [illegible] wheat [illegible] oats [illegible] lbs hides [illegible] hops 44 sheep [illegible] Also [illegible] bbls flour [illegible] wool [illegible] lbs hides [illegible] cattle, from the eastern [illegible]

Receipts for the seven days ended Wednesday noon aggregated [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] bbls [illegible] ctls oats [illegible] ctls bran [illegible] ctls millstuffs [illegible] lbs wool [illegible] lbs hides [illegible] flaxseed [illegible] eggs [illegible] pkgs butter [illegible] section sending [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] ctls mill [illegible] lbs wool [illegible] lbs For the same week last year receipts included [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] bbls flour 10 [illegible] ctls oats [illegible] ctls barley [illegible] ctls bran [illegible] ctls millstuffs [illegible] lbs wool [illegible] lbs hides the eastern section contributing [illegible] ctls wheat 1395 bbls flour [illegible] ctls oats [illegible] ctls barley 28234 lbs wool [illegible] lbs hides During the past week holidays served to lessen the produce movement and there has been quite a falling off from the preceding week

Receipts by principal transportation lines [illegible] August 1 as compared with a like time last year have been

[illegible]

WHEAT Market quiet under absence of [illegible] pressure but firm because of [illegible] Cargoes are [illegible] firmer to day The market [illegible] in fair force [illegible] Chicago and New [illegible] closed lower

The following is a comparative statement of deliveries from English farmers imports [illegible] United Kingdom [illegible] week ended [illegible]

FARMERS' DELIVERIES

[illegible]

IMPORTS

[illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR [illegible]

OATS [illegible]

[illegible] At San Francisco [illegible] stocks [illegible] for new [illegible] crop [illegible]

PROVISIONS Eastern [illegible] changed from [illegible] but the advance [illegible] Francisco [illegible] advance Here [illegible] Hams are [illegible] for all sorts [illegible] good country cured is not heavy [illegible] plenty of [illegible] to common Lard is advancing [illegible] We quote prices for ordinary [illegible] parcels city cured hams [illegible] shoulders [illegible] country [illegible] Eastern hams [illegible] bacon [illegible] breakfast bacon [illegible] Eastern lard in tins [illegible] best [illegible] common [illegible] large packages [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT Assortments [illegible] fair and values [illegible] choice [illegible] pears [illegible] higher and [illegible] are advanced Quote prices from dealers [illegible] dried [illegible] quartered [illegible] sliced [illegible] factory [illegible] French prunes [illegible] graded [illegible] peaches [illegible] peeled [illegible] grapes [illegible] raisins [illegible] box

POULTRY—Chickens [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] but there were [illegible] lesser [illegible] whose bravery and [illegible] were [illegible] their [illegible] many of [illegible] [illegible] mountains where they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] preserved by [illegible] [illegible] will be kept ever green [illegible] this association exists Now, [illegible] would beg pardon for having [illegible] as if it were not a privilege you [illegible] invited us to address you In [illegible] would advise that this organization [illegible] until every veteran is named upon [illegible] its and that every one shall furnish [illegible] simple its personal experience, which [illegible] not only be of interest to us but [illegible] by those who [illegible] hereafter I know [illegible] may feel, but the proudest leg[illegible] to my children is the [illegible] of [illegible] proclaims me an honorable member [illegible]

—FOR—

[illegible]EADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, [illegible]PATION AND DYSPEPSIA,

—USE—

[illegible] C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

[illegible]ER PILLS

[illegible]

[illegible]EMING BROS.

PITTSBURGH PA

[illegible] YOU GET THE GENUINE.

[illegible]

[illegible]ALARIA.

[illegible]O KEEP IT OFF

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

[illegible] VEGETABLE REMEDY.

[illegible]

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IN LIQUID PILLS OR LOZENGE FORM (3 FOR $5) EITHER OF THE LATTER [illegible] FROM OBSERVATION ON RECEIPT OF [illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH" AND [illegible] [illegible] ANY LADY SENDING ADDRESS [illegible]

[illegible]E. PINKHAM'S

[illegible]ABLE COMPOUND.

[illegible] ALL DELICATE AND COM[illegible] [illegible] UNIFORMS [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] TO TAKE. [illegible] WEIGHT [illegible] CURED BY ITS USE

[illegible]EAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

[illegible]

[illegible]s Use It and Prescribe It.

[illegible]

ITS KEEP UP THE SALE.

[illegible]

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

[illegible] JOHN BULL'S

[illegible]S[illegible] S[illegible]

[illegible]R THE CURE OF

[illegible]R and AGUE

[illegible]ILLS and FEVER,

[illegible]L MALARIAL DISEASES.

[illegible]etor of this celebrated medicine [illegible] for it a superiority over all rem[illegible] [illegible]ered to the public for the SAFE, [illegible]PEEDY and PERMANENT cure [illegible] ever or Chills and Fever wheth[illegible] long standing He refers to the [illegible]rn and Southern country to bear [illegible]y to the truth of the assertion [illegible]e whatever will it fail to cure if [illegible] are strictly followed and carried [illegible] at many cases a single dose has [illegible] for a cure and whole families [illegible]ed by a single bottle with a per[illegible]on of the general health It is, [illegible]ient, and in every case more cer[illegible] [illegible] if its use is continued in smaller [illegible]ek or two after the disease has [illegible] more especially in difficult and [illegible] cases Usually this medicine [illegible]re any aid to keep the bowels in [illegible] should the patient however re[illegible] medicine after having taken [illegible] oses of the Tonic a single dose [illegible]VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS [illegible]ent Use no other

[illegible]JOHN BULL'S

[illegible]NIC SYRUP,

[illegible]S SARSAPARILLA

[illegible] BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

[illegible]ular Remedies [illegible]

[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]AT [illegible]

Complaints. A Great Kidney [illegible] SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

[illegible]D BOILER WORKS,

[illegible] [illegible]RERS OF STEAMBOAT AND [illegible] Boilers. Sheet Iron Work of all de[illegible] [illegible] attention given to repairing and [illegible] JAMES MONKS WM [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and B Sts., Portland.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY July 7

[illegible] of salmon by steamer State of California [illegible] instant, were 1220 cases as follows [illegible] Warren 300 McGowan 50 George [illegible] Flavel & Elmore 150

[illegible] receipts include [illegible] bxs 30 butts tobacco [illegible] 800 bxs starch 10 pumps [illegible] bxs ink 10 [illegible] iron, 10 cs wringers 1 organ 100 cs [illegible] goods, 3 cs cigarettes 10 bbls prunes [illegible] sks [illegible] 9 bdls toe steel 1000 bxs soap 40 bdls [illegible] 5 bdls sheeting 2 cs [illegible] [illegible] 1 hhd [illegible] glassware

[illegible] visible supply of wheat in the United States [illegible] Canada, July 5 was [illegible] bushels a de[illegible] during the week of 1 288 000 bushels

[illegible] representatives of the India Rubber Boot and [illegible] combination were to have held a meeting in [illegible] York on the 1st instant for the purpose of [illegible] altering the present scale of prices Owing to [illegible] advance in rubber which amounts to about [illegible] [illegible] higher prices for rubber goods are ex[illegible]pected.

[illegible] is an item that holders of barley in the [illegible] country will do well to consider There is [illegible] a very good call for ground barley for feed [illegible] and the call for a month or two must [illegible] The article is landed here from San [illegible] at a cost of a little less than $2[illegible] per ton [illegible] low price of California whole barley permit [illegible] Whole barley is cheaper there than two [illegible] ago, a fact that appears to have escaped [illegible] holders, as they demand $ [illegible]0 per ton in the In[illegible] [illegible] as much as California barley was when [illegible] than now Add $6 for freight and it be[illegible] comes impossible to shut out California. Barley [illegible] be higher for some time at least and with [illegible] of new, or of new oats prices here must [illegible] The chances then of holders selling pres[illegible] [illegible] stocks out at prices now demanded are very [illegible] Oats are not expected to show material [illegible] in this market before new come forward If [illegible] supplies us with feed stuff for a time [illegible] stocks will show less reduction than is de[illegible] Oats have been offered here from the [illegible] section, but holders refused obtainable [illegible] and must either sell out at home or later on [illegible] with new which promise to rule cheap [illegible] has a large barley and oat crop enough [illegible] those cereals to rule cheap for a long time [illegible] For three weeks past steamers have [illegible] feed from California to supply a section [illegible] holds a considerable quantity Prices here [illegible] recede to the level of imported or stocks can [illegible] moved. London mail dates of June 15 re[illegible] a duller wheat trade an unexpected in[illegible] [illegible] Indian and Atlantic seaboard shipments [illegible] mentioned as the causes The correspond[illegible] of the Minneapolis *Miller* says India's ca[illegible] [illegible] to ship is indeed somewhat startling for [illegible] bushels have been got away within the [illegible] three weeks the greater portion of which it [illegible] has been for continental and especially [illegible] Mediterranean ports But people here reason that [illegible] can when required ship such large quan[illegible] [illegible] at present low prices there is not much hope [illegible] any material advance in prices this season [illegible] operators too appear to have made up [illegible] minds that it was useless holding out any [illegible] for a rise, and have largely helped to de[illegible] [illegible] values by their apparent willingness to sell [illegible] prices. With such large shipments from In[illegible] [illegible] and from your side the quantity afloat has in[illegible] [illegible] to 19,580 000 bushels against 22 [illegible]50 000 last [illegible] The prospect, therefore is for a sufficiency [illegible] supplies until the next harvest becomes avail[illegible] [illegible] so that all future movements depend upon [illegible] crop prospects.

[illegible] crops are backward and cannot possibly [illegible] [illegible] largely as last year In France complaints [illegible] suddenly become serious heavy rain and [illegible] storms doing damage In Germany the out[illegible] [illegible] very promising and Austro-Hungary will [illegible] have a fair crop The south of Russia [illegible] a partial failure between heat in some [illegible] and too much rain in others In the princi[illegible] [illegible] countries, other than the United States the [illegible] of 1886 is not likely to be so large as it was [illegible] year Should the United States crop be up to [illegible] estimate by the agricultural bureau the [illegible] harvest will not be materially behind last [illegible] Stocks except in India and America will [illegible] reduced by harvest time and it now ap[illegible] [illegible] that the United States must determine by [illegible] whether or not there is to be any price [illegible] improvement.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past [illegible] hours [illegible] [illegible] wheat 304 bbls flour [illegible] ctls oats [illegible]10 ctls mill [illegible] [illegible],027 lbs wool 1380 lbs hides 10[illegible] cs eggs 11 [illegible] butter, 1636 lbs hops, 44[illegible] sheep 0 cattle [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] bbls flour 1 [illegible] lbs [illegible] [illegible] hides [illegible] cattle from the eastern sec[illegible]

Receipts for the seven days ended Wednesday [illegible] aggregated 44 4[illegible] ctls wheat 3284 bbls flour [illegible] 1024 ctls bran [illegible] ctls millstuff [illegible] [illegible] wool, 26 775 lbs hides 31 88[illegible] lbs hops [illegible] sks [illegible] [illegible] cs eggs 60 pkgs butter the eastern [illegible] sending 3[illegible] ctls wheat 1[illegible]0 bbls flour [illegible] millstuff 0 [illegible] lbs wool 18 [illegible] lbs hides [illegible] For the same week last year receipts included 25 [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] bbls flour 10 [illegible] ctls oats 3227 [illegible] barley, 200 ctls bran 3[illegible]0 ctls millstuff [illegible] 840 [illegible] wool, 20,330 lbs hides the eastern section [illegible] contributing 19 [illegible]67 ctls wheat 1395 bbls flour 1 [illegible] [illegible] ctls barley 28[illegible] lbs wool 13 310 [illegible] hides. During the past week holidays served [illegible] lessen the produce movement and there has [illegible] been quite a falling off from the preceding week

Receipts by principal transportation lines since [illegible] 1, as compared with a like time last cereal year have been

ARTICLES.	1885 1886 Valley	Eastern	1884 1885 Valley	Eastern
Wheat, ctls	1 401 344	1 [illegible]90 941	1 [illegible]80 118	[illegible] 203
Flour bbls	206 526	1[illegible]9 900	189 831	115 0[illegible]
Oats, ctls	424 302	11 04[illegible]	[illegible]16 81	[illegible]52 500
Barley ctls	35 9[illegible]0	9[illegible] 5[illegible]	12 411	54 7[illegible]0
Bran, ctls	28 46	5 0[illegible]1	57 943	19 [illegible]60
Midstuff, ctls	8[illegible] 122	12 15	40 3[illegible]	11 [illegible]10
Potatoes, sks	60 888	125	115 404	1 861
Wool, lbs	1,833 542	10 [illegible] 216	2 1 [illegible]	[illegible] 394 [illegible]
Hides lbs	[illegible]00 [illegible]	863 185	5[illegible]0 [illegible]8	924 5[illegible]
Salmon, bbls	26 166		32,030	
Flaxseed sks		[illegible]	2[illegible]	27 1[illegible]
Hops lbs	4 11 573	[illegible]00	5,246 788	188 [illegible]0

WHEAT—Market quiet under absence of any [illegible] pressure but firm because of advices [illegible] are cabled as firmer to-day The markets [illegible] in fair tone without any particular influ[illegible] [illegible] being prominent Chicago and New York [illegible] lower

The following is a comparative statement of de[illegible] [illegible] from English farmers imports into the [illegible] Kingdom and quantities afloat for the [illegible] ended as below

FARMERS DELIVERIES,

[illegible] 1886	35 000 to 40 000 qrs wheat
[illegible] 1886	[illegible]0 000 to [illegible] 000 qrs wheat
[illegible] 1885	[illegible] 000 to 40 000 qrs wheat
[illegible] 1885	[illegible]0 000 to [illegible] 000 qrs wheat

IMPORTS

[illegible] 1886	[illegible] 000 to [illegible] 000 qrs wheat
[illegible] 1886	[illegible]10 000 to 1[illegible] 000 bbls flour
	400 000 to 4[illegible] 000 qrs wheat
	1[illegible] 000 to [illegible] 000 bbls flour
[illegible] 1885	410 000 to 4[illegible] 000 qrs wheat
[illegible] 1885	160 000 to 1[illegible] 000 bbls flour
	[illegible]40 000 to [illegible] 000 qrs wheat
	150 000 to 1[illegible] 000 [illegible]

QUANTITIES AFLOAT

[illegible] 1886	[illegible] 000 qrs for U K
[illegible] 1885	[illegible] 000 qrs for Cont
[illegible] 1886	[illegible]00 000 qrs for U K
[illegible] 1885	[illegible] 000 qrs for Cont
	[illegible] 000 qrs for U K
	[illegible] 000 qrs for Cont
	[illegible] 000 qrs for U K
	1 0 000 qrs for Cont

FLOUR—Receipts for the week [illegible] valley [illegible] [illegible] bbls Walla Walla, [illegible] [illegible] respectively the preceding week The [illegible] [illegible] sound continues even as also [illegible] [illegible] Foreign business is nothing at the [illegible] Standard valley is quoted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and less Walla Walla brands [illegible]

OATS—Movement very light only seven cars ar[illegible] [illegible] in as many days Dealers as a rule have [illegible] stocks, but some hold reserves Prices show [illegible] exchange buyers bidding [illegible] but others [illegible] filled at 37@40c The present movement is far [illegible] that of this time last year and [illegible] is [illegible] generally believed interior stocks are larger [illegible] appear to believe the local trade will throw [illegible] their way before new comes in and are [illegible] back with that idea. Meanwhile the use [illegible] feed is lessening, the demand for oats [illegible] winter is expected at the close of the month [illegible] Francisco trade is dull stocks being well [illegible] up to make room for new Shipments [illegible] are practically closed the last steamer car[illegible] [illegible] none. Recent rains have aided the grow[illegible] [illegible] and it looks better

PROVISIONS—Eastern markets not materially [illegible] from a week ago but the advances al[illegible] [illegible] noted have helped values on this coast San [illegible] Francisco reporting some advance. Here some [illegible] are higher with a good demand, light stocks [illegible] choice cuts and limited receipts of Eastern [illegible] are quoted up for all sorts The supply of [illegible] country cured is not heavy but there is [illegible] of poor to common Lard is advanced a [illegible] We quote prices for ordinary sized [illegible] City cured hams 10[illegible]c do bacon, [illegible] do shoulders [illegible]@8c country cured, [illegible] [illegible] less; Eastern hams 1[illegible] c [illegible] bacon, [illegible]c, do breakfast bacon 10[illegible]c [illegible] Eastern lard in tins, 8[illegible]@8½c best local [illegible] [illegible] common in large packages 6½@[illegible]c

DRIED FRUIT—Assortments limited demand [illegible] and values generally firmer Some dealers are [illegible] of choice prunes and pears Peaches will go [illegible] and raisins are advanced Quote jobbing, [illegible] from dealers Sun dried quartered apples [illegible] sliced 4@5c factory 5@5½c pitted plums [illegible] French prunes [illegible]c, graded [illegible]c common [illegible] [illegible]c, peeled 11@12c, grapes 5[illegible]@6c pears, [illegible] nominally 7@8c choice raisins $[illegible] 50 per [illegible]

POULTRY—Chickens sell at $[illegible]@3 2[illegible] supplies being fair and demands nothing out of ordinary Other poultry not asked for and difficult [illegible] [illegible] nominal prices being 1[illegible]c for turkeys $3 25 for ducks and $5@6 for geese

EGGS—Receipts fair but the demand is better and stocks are practically nothing To day [illegible]c is easily obtained and unless receipts increase the market is expected to go even higher

HOPS—Telegraphed advices from New York are of such a nature as to excite both speculators and growers Contracts are reliably reported of Puget sound growths at 12@16c Up the east side road a few contracts have been made at 14@15 but growers talk for more As the present is controlled by reports from the New York growing sections anything from that quarter is read with interest Last dispatches said serious damage was being done by vermin and heavy dew but as the hops were not in full blow the damage cannot be estimated with any degree of exactness Mail advices say the visitation of lice in some sections had not been attended with much damage so far Telegraphed reports have only hinted at widespread damage Of course the grower will want to wait for more definite advices although he naturally credits the speculator with having the best information and believes the latter's present eagerness to contract is due to such information Hops in past years have gone to extremes and it is no wonder that the trade and the grower quickly respond to reports of crop prospects Elsewhere than New York the condition has not been complained of Willamette valley yards are not in even fair condition many of them being neglected because of low prices last season On the Sound there will doubtless be a fair to average yield California growers are offered 16@1[illegible]c for new crop

HIDES ETC—Quieter with lessened movement Sheep skins will do better owing to the advance in wool We quote dry hides 14½@15½c light salted 6½@7c heavy do 7@8c dry kip and calf 14 @15c salt kip 6@8c salt calf 8@10c, salt veal 8c valley deerskins 20@25c for winter and summer, Eastern Oregon 15@20c for winter and summer sheepskins 75c@$1 2[illegible] for short and long wool, elk hides 15c beaver $1 50@2 25 bear skins $1 50 to $6 Tallow 3@3½c for common and 4@4½c for choice

WOOL—Receipts for a week 225 55[illegible] lbs valley and 30[illegible] 811 lbs eastern against 254 163 and 28[illegible] 31[illegible] lbs respectively the same week last year, and 14[illegible] 0[illegible] lbs valley and 1 1[illegible]0 833 lbs eastern the preceding week this year This greatly decreased movement is not altogether natural but may be largely attributed to the holding back of unsold stock recent advices being such as to encourage holding Our market finds less to do and with it rather more strength and better figures Quotations for fair to choice are 16@[illegible]c for eastern and 18@2[illegible]c for valley Extra choice would probably do rather better although buyers will not talk more Eastern and Western markets rule firm and in some instances higher Ohio and Texas holders advancing pretensions and claiming a shortage of 3 000 000 pounds in the Ohio and 7 000,000 in the Texas clip as against last year Other reports claim a South American shortage of 15 000 000 and say Australia is far behind its capabilities the clip also being much below its usual value by reason of bad weather These reports have not had the effect upon values that the Western boom and the London sales have had The last are still active under continental and American buying Americans believe the continental demand to be about supplied and look for its early close Yet there is every indication that the markets will be sustained by other influences American manufacturers expect a better call for goods and all fear of tariff tinkering is ended The wool market appears to be booming all along the line buyers being forced to follow Late sales in [illegible] 4 [illegible]00 lbs Oregon private at Boston and [illegible] lbs Oregon at [illegible]c at New York

The Merchandise Market

New rains have materially advanced crop prospects and at the same time aided the trade outlook With the usual summer weather trade must rule good Merchandise arrivals for the week have been quite equal to those of the preceding week Cotton goods and footwear increased in receipt. The grocery movement is large, staples being in free receipt Owing to the short business week trade has been broken into and is now only resuming its usual importance Assortments of canned fruits are wider because of the receipt of new The call is light for fruits but very good for eastern case goods Peaches and apricots are costing more because of the scarcity of raw in California. Rice soap beans sugar and other staples enjoy a good call but all rule quiet as concerns values

Quotations of canned fruits at San Francisco are given by mail as follows most kinds being advanced in the week

	Standards 2½ lb	Seconds 2½ lb
Apricots per doz	$1 85	$1 [illegible]5
Blackberries do	1 60	
Cherries black do	2 00	[illegible] 00
Cherries white do	2 [illegible]	[illegible] 00
Peaches yellow do	[illegible]0	1 9[illegible]
Peaches cling [illegible]	[illegible]	
Peaches white heath do	[illegible] 65	
Pears Bartlett do	[illegible] 00	1 10
Plums do	1 50	1 40

Grain bags mark no decided change As yet few have been received here and the call has not fairly begun Although 10@10¼c is quoted more would have to be paid for purchases from the California syndicate which altered prices of a week ago Outside parcels are believed to be well sold out They cannot now be secured at recent figures

The salmon movement east shows no lessening Vessels in berth for London and Liverpool get along slowly The demand for fish probably shows no improvement and may be said to be affected by known high views of canners. Reported sales in the week have been few and mostly of Alaska fish $1 1[illegible]@1 15 being obtained for them On the Columbia $1 1[illegible] would not buy a good brand the asking price being $1 20 The run is no better if it is now as good as lately reported Men are deserting the grounds because of light hauls Others say they will remain and possibly try August although the law prohibits fishing in that month The law also prohibits seven day fishing but it is disregarded by almost all. Traps and wheels are blamed by fishermen as material causes They claim them to be highly injurious to the river's future value as a fishing ground, and say they are largely to blame for the season's short run Wheels have done a good business this season as they are no respecters of size taking anything that comes Traps also corral fish that should be given a longer lease of life Such is the talk among fishermen One said that last week in seven days two men using one of Booth's boats had taken fourteen fish He claimed the average per boat so far this season has not exceeded [illegible]50 fish Canners are generally gloomy some claiming an output of no more than 200,000 to [illegible]000 cases to date The foregoing statements may be considered as extreme but are given as current talk The market is not likely to be disturbed by anything that can be said Canners who have not sold want more money and canners who have sold [illegible] expect to do much more than fill contracts if they do that much

THE LOCAL MARKET

BEANS The range is 1[illegible]@[illegible]c The San Francisco market is firm because of concentration of supplies and free shipments East

BREAD ETC Market very quiet demand [illegible] [illegible] only fair Quote ship [illegible]c pilot [illegible] soda crackers 5@[illegible]c others [illegible]@14

COAL OIL Arrivals and demand light Ordinary brands easy at [illegible]@[illegible]c

SALT Fair demands and stocks generally sufficient In a small way fine Liverpool is quoted $[illegible] $18 and $[illegible] but large lots are 50c to $1 0 less Coast $[illegible] 50@[illegible] 0

PICKLES The demand is good Quote $1@1 10 for [illegible]

RICE Stocks of China here are fair but the call [illegible] heavy Quote Island $[illegible] China $[illegible] Southern [illegible]

SUGARS—In large request and firm We quote barrels D [illegible]c C [illegible]c Extra C [illegible]c Confectioners A [illegible]c dry granulated cube crushed fine crushed and powdered [illegible]c with advance of [illegible]c for halves and boxes

THE MEAT MARKET

There is no lack of supplies to meet demands and values may be said to rule easy without notable change Receipts for the week include 1,81 sheep and 2[illegible] cattle Beef is quoted 3[illegible]@3[illegible]c gross or [illegible]c dressed the extreme for live being only for the best Mutton is easy at 3½@3¾c gross and 5c dressed Veal is quoted [illegible]@[illegible]c with occasionally sales at a higher figure Hogs dull and weak at 4c for live and 5@6c for dressed

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO July [illegible]—Weather thick calm Receipts Wheat 10 000 ctls flour [illegible]100 qr sks oats none barley 110 ctls potatoes 3000 sks

Chartered—Prior to arrival for Cork [illegible] U K [illegible] ship Moulton [illegible] [illegible] tons at [illegible] by G W McNear

Tonnage statement—In port engaged [illegible]1 000 tons in port disengaged [illegible]4 000 tons listed to arrive [illegible]1 000 tons

Bags Outside lots firmer and held higher [illegible]@ [illegible] [illegible] change reported in pool prices

Oats Supplies are light and the market firmer with a good demand choice and extra choice $1 [illegible] common $1 20@1 [illegible]

Millstuffs Firmer bran $13@13 50 middlings [illegible]

Potatoes—Quiet and steady Garnet Chile [illegible]c @[illegible]

Wool—Firm moderate demand prices unchanged

Butter—Steady at 19@[illegible]c Eggs easy at [illegible]c

Provisions—Very firm hams 12[illegible]@14c

Hops—Firmer and held higher owing to poor outlook for the New York crop quote 8@[illegible]0c speculators are offering to contract for new crop at 15 @1[illegible]c

Barley Steadily held No 1 feed, spot 80@8[illegible]c, seller year, 9[illegible]c

Wheat—Firm with a strong undertone sellers views above buyers No 1 shipping, about $1 2[illegible] buyer season quiet $1 31¾@1 3[illegible] buyer year active $1 [illegible]@1 2[illegible] seller year very active $1 2[illegible]@ [illegible] Call closed Buyer season, $1 30@1 29½, buyer year $1 27@1 26¾ seller year $1 2[illegible]@1 20[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK July [illegible]—Government bonds were dull and unchanged Stocks opened near the closing prices of last night There was a movement to suppress the grangers on unfavorable crop reports but after a slight decline the market became strong and was well sustained all day During the afternoon there was a general upward movement and closing prices were nearly the best of the day and generally higher than last night's closing prices

The *Mining and Exchange* says Mining shares were extremely dull Sales California and Virginia $1 [illegible]0 Hale & Norcross $[illegible] Bassick 1[illegible] Lacrosse [illegible] Plymouth 15[illegible]

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK July [illegible]—Money on call easy at 1 to 3½ Prime paper 4@[illegible] Sterling exchange steady at $4 8[illegible] for 60 days $4 8[illegible] for demand

BONDS

3s	100¾	4½s	111¾
4s	1[illegible]6¾	Pacific 6s	1[illegible]6

STOCKS

American	10	Northwestern	10[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	6[illegible]	New York Central	10[illegible]
Canada Southern	43¾	Oregon Navigation	10[illegible]
Central Pacific	4[illegible]	Transcontinental	[illegible]
Burlington	134[illegible]	Improvement.	[illegible]
Lackawanna	129¾	Pacific Mail	[illegible]¾
D & R G	[illegible]¾	Panama	[illegible]
Erie	30¾	Rock Island	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	31[illegible]	St Paul	[illegible]
Lake Shore	84[illegible]	Texas Pacific	10
Louisville & Nashvill	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	U S Express	6[illegible]
Northern Pacific	2[illegible]½	Fargo	1[illegible]
N P Preferred	60¾	Western Union	6[illegible]¾

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, July [illegible]

Hale & Norcross	2 60	Mexican	55
Savage	[illegible] 20	Ophir	[illegible]0
Sierra Nevada	80	Union	60
Chollar	1 70	Con Cal & Va	1 [illegible]4
Potosi	[illegible]	Bodie	1 40
Navajo	60	Utah	80
Overman	25	Mono	1 90
Alta.	50	Bulwer	[illegible]0
Best & Belcher	1 20	Yellow Jacket	1 [illegible]0
Gould & Curry	1 30	Holmes bid	90

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, July [illegible]—Wheat opened [illegible]c August 83[illegible]c September 85c October At noon [illegible]c cash [illegible]c August 84[illegible]c September 85c October Closed 80¾c July 82[illegible]c August 8[illegible]c September 84¾c October

Pork $10 15 August Lard $6 62½ August Ribs $[illegible] [illegible]5 August.

CHICAGO July 7—Cattle—Receipts 7[illegible]00 dull and a shade lower shipping steers [illegible]@1[illegible]00 lbs $3 [illegible]@5 50 stockers and feeders $[illegible]@4 00 through Texas cattle 115 cars received a shade lower grass steers $2 90@[illegible] 25 cornfed $[illegible] [illegible]5@ 3 [illegible]5

Hogs—Receipts [illegible]1 000 slow and shade weaker rough and mixed $4 55@4 [illegible]0 packing and shipping $4 [illegible]@4 [illegible]0 light $4 50@[illegible] 9[illegible]

Sheep—Receipts 3000 slow and weak natives $[illegible]@4 [illegible]0 Texas $1 50@3 10, lambs per head $1 2[illegible] @[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK July [illegible]—Wheat opened [illegible]c August [illegible]c September [illegible]c October At noon [illegible]c cash [illegible]c July 90[illegible]c August, [illegible]c September [illegible]c October Closed 8[illegible]c August, [illegible]c September [illegible]0[illegible]c October

PETROLEUM

NEW YORK July [illegible]—Petroleum steady United closed at [illegible]¾

Foreign Markets

BEERBOHM'S GRAIN REPORT

LONDON July [illegible]—Floating cargoes hardening, Cargoes on passage firmer and held higher Mark Lane steady English country markets firm Imports into U K past week Wheat 2[illegible]0 000 to [illegible] 000 quarters flour 110 000 to 11[illegible] 000 barrels Quantities on passage To U K wheat and flour [illegible] 000 qrs to continent wheat [illegible]0 000 qrs

LIVERPOOL July 7—Spot wheat firmer and held higher Red winter and No [illegible] spring [illegible]

PARIS July 7—Wheat turn dearer Flour firm French country markets generally dearer

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO [illegible] July Arrived—Str State of California Portland str Walla Walla Seattle

TACOMA July [illegible]—Arrived Bk Ella S Thayer San Francisco ship Shirley San Francisco

PORT TOWNSEND July [illegible]—Arrived—Nor bk [illegible] [illegible] Maria Sydney [illegible] bk Wm Fenton San Francisco bk Columbia San Francisco

PORT DISCOVERY July [illegible]—Sailed—Brig Deacon San Francisco

CAPE HANCOCK July [illegible] 4 P M—Foggy light rain wind southwest velocity [illegible] miles light swell on the bar

SAN FRANCISCO July [illegible]—Str State of California 18 miles outside at 4 P M

Arrived—[illegible] 30 P M Cooke with Cynosure

FOREIGN PORTS

QUEENSTOWN June 30—Sailed—Br bk [illegible] [illegible] Londonderry

ANTWERP July [illegible]—Arrived—Nor ship Union Portland 1[illegible] days out

QUEENSTOWN July 6—Arrived Br bk Alum [illegible] Portland 1[illegible] days out

DUNKIRK July 5 Arrived Br bk Chasca Portland 1[illegible] days out

THE HOTELS

QUIMBY

C H Meir Jamestown
C H Mur do
A Blue, Pendleton
M McShaw Sacramento
Walter Ayres Forest G
James Devore Chehalis
J I Salisbury Tacoma
M F Fisher Butte
F F False, Amithy
P B Church do
M C Wilkins Junction
Mrs E A Smith, do
B G Peabody California
Miss E Robinson Michig
Miss Emley Robinson, do
W B Furlong Tacoma
E R Strong Sprague
E P Swetland do
Miss M McCame Chicago
Mrs McCame do
Aug Williams St Paul
L F Williams, do
A M Huntroon, Canada
A H Kaley, Sterling Kan
W F Rogers do
A B Owens, do
J Olsen Baker City
Wm Reeved Corvallis
J Everitt do
Mrs J Hume Reedsville
A M Vance Palouse J
R H Lee do
M F Jones, Walla Walla
O Dickinson Salem
Chas Crossman do
C E Stone Tacoma
P B Coolidge do
W S Oldham do
John Balander do
J F Flem, do
D H Lafalett, do
J W Caples Forest Grove
Mrs J W Caples do
G F Bradey Kansas
C O Bradey do
Fred T Bradey do
C O Johnson Bradon
S C Collin Chicago Ill
C M M[illegible] Harrisburg
Miss Henry St Paul
H McDonald do
A J Farrell, do
C A Hartman, do
F Donovan, Wallwa
Geo A Bonerlin Corvallis
J H Cerber do
Frank Mattoon Helena
E A Reading & w Chicago
F A Carlon San Fran
E M Buttar do
J C Buttar, do
G H Tucker do
S E Whitcomb, do
Anton Hipler do
F T Brown do
J Brown do
Andrew May do
W K Keeney do
Chas Meyers, do
F H Creppen do
Mrs D F Sawins do
Miss A Sawins do
Mrs A B Owens do
E R Owens do
Miss S Owens do
Miss I Owens do
T McRitchie, do
M L Abbott do
Chas Training do
Chas Crowe do
Robt Jones Jolly P Findrs
Mrs K Oldham Pittsbgh
Mrs Wm Tompgins, Fst G
Alex McKennon, do
D W Tenkiner, do
H S Jery Salem
Mrs W S Oldham Salem
C O Barber Wells
A F Cooper Harrisburg
H C Mjers Blalock
F P Callins, Yakima
I D Epler Walla Walla
O O Fowler Brandon
E P Johnson, do

INTERNATIONAL

C VanGordon, N Yamhill
L A Jones Montana
J J McGaffey Corvallis
T F Harris do
W A Williams Toledo W T
H G Sweet Dakota
C F Bell Kansas
Wm Copeland do
J B Pettyjohn, Gervias
Miss A Flan do
Miss F Goles do
Mrs B Goles d
J J [illegible] Astor
S W M [illegible]
Miss [illegible]
A H [illegible]
I S [illegible]
Geo Martin [illegible] Iowa
A I Titus do
H H Aindley Omaha
C S [illegible] Ohio
A Nichon New York
J Connolly do
Thos Turner & son Omaha
Chas J Juckins do
J F Sutherland Scholl [illegible]
John Montgomery Wis
W C Dickinson, Iowa
Mrs Merchant N Yamhill
Miss Merchant do
Master Merchant do
J S Hampton Iowa
I Gozzard Grants
Joseph Bogg do
H Burr do
I Barry British Columbia
[illegible]
C Hughes Illinois
[illegible]
Miss Jackson d
W H Jennings [illegible] d
S D Atkinson Kansas
H A Walker do
Daniel Hoag [illegible]
George Leak Seattle
D I Hall do
George Nelson St Louis
H D Perkins do
Martin Donovan M[illegible]
A Jackson do

ST CHARLES

J J Williams Corvallis
J J Bester Ore City
I J Moody & wf do
Mrs M A Jones St Paul
A M Brown & wf Huntington
J J Rogers San Fran
R S Howard Junction
A [illegible] Pendleton
A M Simpson Oakland
H Hill Pt Townsend
J G Maxwell & wf Huntington
Mrs M I McBride O City
H W Koch Woodland
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M D Egbert & dr Ilwaco
I A Warner Philadelphia
J C Sallig & fy Weston
J C Martin Kalama
C Adams Vancouver
O M D Holt Ashland
C J Kay, do
A Wheeler Springfield
F Stephens do
Miss I Brown Huntington
O I [illegible] Albany
F I Magers Tacoma
F Kellogg Heppner
S I Wilcott & wf Sidney
J M Kollock Seattle
Miss I Maxwell Huntington
Mrs Brecken & dr [illegible]
F I Hamilton d
H H Hipple Steilacoom
S Tanahan Bradbury
J D Warren Astoria
J M French do
S W Blasdel do
W S Martin, Kalama

ESMOND

J C Marhan Forest Grove
A D Johnson Astoria
J A Greenwood Denver
Mrs Greenwood do
W J Handleth Memphis
J King Milburn
J E Smith Chicago
W Groven do
C D Haren & wf Oakland
T H Jones Minn
S Waterman Detroit
Alf Sawyer Eugene
B Moore & wf San Fran
Jas McCullough do
M Meyer do
S Hanson do
W Williams do
A I Bernstein New York
Elijah Smith do
W Walters do
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J Lambert Seattle
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C Wart & son Eugene
F B Dunn & fam do
S Isaacson Forest G
Al Zelber do
Ben Stern S F
W J Sanders do
E F Channell do
N F Caton W W
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Has the largest sale and has relieved and cured more persons afflicted [illegible] [illegible] troubles than any known remedy Sold by druggists and country dealers [illegible]

"A NEW ERA."

THE BENEFITS OF THE

[illegible]

IN AMERICA

Concentrated in one Bottle without the Expense of an European Journey.

SAL - MUSCATELLE

The crystallized salt [illegible] extracted from grapes and fruit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from Nature's laboratory [illegible] the [illegible] preparation ever [illegible] [illegible] the American public

Sal Muscatelle [illegible] [illegible] product [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the brain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Have [illegible] [illegible] travels summer resorts and [illegible]

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

SICK HEADACHE

—AND—

DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Sal Muscatelle the [illegible] preventive and cure for all unnatural [illegible] [illegible] the liver [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] arising from alcoholic beverages [illegible] [illegible] oppression vomiting or [illegible] [illegible] ERRORS IN DIET EATING OR DRINKING [illegible] indigestion [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] state of the blood boils skin eruptions [illegible] [illegible] of diphtheria [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the blood and [illegible] sour stomach

Prepared [illegible] by the

LONDON SAL-MUSCATELLE CO.

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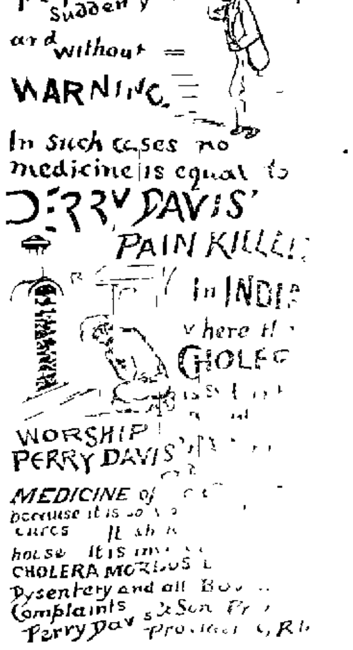
For sale by the following druggists in Portland Or W M Wi[illegible] [illegible] First [illegible] Starks sts John A Child & Co [illegible] Second and Morrison sts L B [illegible] & Co 1[illegible] First st Plummer & Bero [illegible] corner First and Main sts Woodard Clarke & Co 141 First st S A Nelpach [illegible] Third and [illegible] S G Skidmore & Co [illegible] First st

For sale in East Portland by J A Logan [illegible] Fourth and [illegible] Logus Block



As the SHIPS come in they are liable to bring CHOLERA Which attacks people suddenly and without WARNING In such cases no medicine is equal to PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER In INDIA where the CHOLERA [illegible] WORSHIP PERRY DAVIS' [illegible] MEDICINE of [illegible] because it is [illegible] cures [illegible] [illegible] house it is [illegible] CHOLERA MORBUS [illegible] Dysentery and all Bowel Complaints Perry Davis & Son [illegible] Providence, R I

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DR. VANMONCISCAR has made the treatment of **Private Diseases of Men** a special study and practice for many years. Over **1000** cases treated yearly. Recent cases of **private diseases** [illegible] in a short time **Ulcers, Humors and Blotches on Face or Body** cured without giving Mercury or other **Poisons. Mercury** is the **curse** of the **human race.** Your children will suffer from its effect Avoid it as you would any **deadly drug**, and use no more. These diseases are being cured at this Dispensary without **mercury.**

DR. VANMONCISCAR is a graduate of a regular Medical College is well known over the **United States** and **Canada** by the thousands of **old** and **young men he has cured,** and it is a well known fact that for years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages few possess Dr Vanmonciscar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] himself particularly to those who have already tried various physicians and remedies from which they have received no benefits and who in fact have done them more harm than good. Medicine like all other sciences is progressive and every year shows proof of its advance By [illegible] [illegible] of remedies of great curative power, Dr Vanmonciscar has so arranged his treatment that it will afford [illegible] [illegible] immediate relief but permanent cure.

Young Men who are suffering from the effect of youthful indiscretion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the following symptoms Nervous and Physical Debility [illegible] [illegible] Lost Manhood [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Exhausted Vitality Confusion [illegible] [illegible] Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eye Aversion to Society Despondency [illegible] Loss of Energy and Frequency of Urinating You may be in the first stages but remember you are fast approaching the last [illegible] [illegible] pride and shame [illegible] deter you from attending [illegible] your ailments Many a light and naturally gifted young man endowed with genius has permitted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and finally death [illegible] its victim Remember that Procrastination is the thief of time [illegible] [illegible] your pride and [illegible] [illegible] thoroughly understands your ailment and who will know your case at [illegible] [illegible] relief for an all [illegible] that has made day a drug [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ous. Thousands upon thousands of men in commanding in the social world of prominence in the world are to day suffering from the fruits of their doings the seeds of which were sown during moments of thoughtlessness Young man [illegible] and gaze upon thy companion, or seek the mirror for proofs to substantiate this fact Old [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his life to live over as did the [illegible] [illegible] not appeal to you more sincerely [illegible] your [illegible] wander back to the [illegible] [illegible] counsels of a loving father and remember what you are to-day [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the present [illegible] your station in society [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] brilliancy will like a flash depart leaving you a stranded wreck—desolate forgotten and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the opportunity and enjoy life and happiness longer If you claim to be a man act your part manly Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself for in doing so you not only fan the flame but wreck Nature and yourself Remember Large oaks from little acorns grow Little ills germinate fatal diseases.

Middle-aged Men, married or single who are prematurely old as a result of excesses or youthful follies and who are troubled by too frequent evacuation of the bladder often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and finding a deposit of ropy sediment in the urine and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear or the color will first be of a thin or milkish hue and again changing to a dark or torpid appearance causing nervous debility and loss of vitality Remember this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed and a radical restoration of the Genito Urinary Organs All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity and sent by express if full description of case is given but one personal interview in all cases preferred Patients treated by case or monthly.

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[illegible]

[illegible] Cure with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES

No nauseous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] oil of sandal wood that are [illegible] to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach Price $1 50 Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price For further particulars send for circular P O Box 1533 J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John st New York

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THE GREV[illegible] [illegible]E TREATMENT

Permanently restores EXHAUSTED VITALITY, LOST MANHOOD and GENERAL DEBILITY. Varicocele & Spermatorrhea safe & speedily cured ABSOLUTE SUCCESS GUARANTEED when other treatment fails. Our TREATISE and DIRECTIONS for Home Cure MAILED FREE. GREVILLE REMEDY AGENCY, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

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GERMAN ASTHMA CURE instantly relieves the most violent attacks, and insures comfortable sleep. Used by inhalation thus reaching the disease direct relaxes the spasm facilitates free expectoration and EFFECTS CURES where all other remedies fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical of its immediate, direct and never failing effect. Price 50c and $1 00 of druggists or by mail Trial pkg free for stamp Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN St Paul Minn

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Three months 4 per cent,
Six months, 5 "
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LOANED ON MORTGAGES

$7,597,721 in 11 Years.

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On and after Monday, April 12, the STR. TRAVELER will leave Columbia River Paper Co's Dock, foot of Alder st., every day at 2 P M., for LaCamas Returning leave LaCamas at 7 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.

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Special rates on [illegible] or more [illegible]
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To The East

VIA ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

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Leave Portland at 8 P M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day

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THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.

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Train from the East arrives at 10.30 A. M.

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FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows		FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows	
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Oregon, Saturday	July 24	Columbia, Friday	July 23
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Portland	[illegible]0 A. M	Ashland	4 15 A. M.
Ashland	[illegible] P M.	Portland	4 [illegible] P M

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LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland..	4 00 P M.	Lebanon	9 20 P M.
Lebanon.	4 45 A. M.	Portland	10:03 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Daily between Portland and Ashland

The O & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland ..	[illegible]0 A. M.	Corvallis..	12 [illegible] P M.
Corvallis	1.30 P M.	Portland. ..	6 15 P M.

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R R for Yaquina Bay

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland..	.... 4 50 P M.	McMinnville	8 08 P. M.
McMinnville...	5 45 A. M.	Portland ...	[illegible]00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions

R. KOEHLER, Manager	E. P ROGERS, G F & Pass. Agent.

[illegible]

WILLAMETTE VALLEY TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA YAQUINA.

DAILY TRAINS

Leave Corvallis daily except Sundays, at	[illegible] P M.
Leave Yaquina daily except Sundays, at	10 A M.

THE FINE A1 STEAMSHIP

YAQUINA

—SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Tuesday	July 6	Monday	July 12
Saturday	July 1[illegible]	Friday	July 2[illegible]
Thursday	July 29	Wednesday	Aug. [illegible]
Tuesday	Aug 10	Monday	Aug. 16
Sunday	Aug. [illegible]	Saturday	Aug. 28

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.

Fares and Freight at reduced and moderate rates.

RIVER BOATS on the Willamette connect at Corvallis.

For further information apply to

C C. HOGUE, A. G F & P Agt. Corvallis.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO.

No 8 NORTH FIRST STREET. FACTORY McMillen's addition East Portland 60

THE CRATER LAKE SURVEY.

Preparations for Beginning the Work without Delay—Topographical Survey of the Cascade Range.

ASHLAND, Or., July 6.

For the benefit of such as have not read about Crater lake I will say, by way of preface, that it is located on the summit of the Cascade mountains in Southern Oregon, is about six by eight miles in extent, and surrounded by cliffs from 1000 to over 2000 feet high. The scenery at and near it is very fine, and a movement was started last autumn to have it set aside as a national park. With this end in view President Cleveland withdrew the land from the market, and bills were introduced in congress for its maintenance and government. These bills were referred to appropriate committees, and in the meantime a geological survey is ordered by the interior department. Capt. C. C. Dutton is placed in charge, and this in itself is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well done, as the captain is not only a genial, whole-souled gentleman, but a thorough scholar, and has had seventeen years' experience in just such work. Oregon is to be congratulated on having the investigation entrusted to such competent hands.

One of the first steps necessary was the construction of one large boat for sounding, and two skiffs, which were made at Sellwood by W. Ingate Ball. The large one is a very strong, lap streak, spruce, square stern, oak keel bound with iron, four oars, is twenty-six feet long, five feet eight inches beam, two feet deep amidships, weighs 900 pounds and has been christened the "Cleetwood." It is a model of beauty and reflects great credit on the builder. There are two heavy ash timbers projecting over the stern; between these is a pulley from which the line is cast. When sounding with wire an odometer will be attached to the journal of the pulley, thus recording the number of revolutions, or the amount of line payed out. The cord used will be carefully marked, so that the figures can be obtained at any time by examining the line itself. Amidships there is an eighteen inch iron pulley, with cranks attached, by which the lead will be raised. In the bow is a reel for holding the line. Eight thousand feet of wire and a large amount of cord were procured in Portland for sounding.

To get the boats to their destination it becomes necessary to transport them by rail to Ashland, a distance of 342 miles, thence to the lake by wagons 100 miles farther. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the large boat from getting strained in transportation through the mountains, and also in launching it over the cliffs. After mature deliberation, Capt. Dutton has decided to go by way of the Rogue river, instead of via Linkville and Fort Klamath. To carry the Cleetwood a strong framework has been made on the wagon, projecting above the boat, which is suspended in a substantial swing, so arranged that it will be next to impossible to injure it. In this manner there is but little doubt of its being carried safely.

So far, I have referred only to the geological party, but there is another and very important branch of the geological survey, namely, the topographical engineers, who have been camping with us for the past two days. They travel independently of the geologists and cover far more territory in a given time; in fact, topographical engineers are the pioneers of the geological survey, and their life, during the season of observation, is one of persistent climbing over rugged cliffs and unexplored regions. Altitudes are taken by a cistern barometer, checked by vertical angles taken from all occupied stations. There are two base barometer stations, Ashland and Fort Klamath; the elevation of the former was taken directly by railroad level, and the latter indirectly. All observations taken in course of the work are referred to those simultaneously taken at the two base stations, as many observations being taken as possible. It is thought this topographical work will be extended to the line of British Columbia, closely followed by the geologists.

The work is in charge of Mark B. Kerr, who has been engaged on this coast for several years past. He left Yreka May 28, sending Eugene Ricksecker eastward to carry a series of subsidiary angles in connection with his main work northwards; it being agreed that they would meet on Mt. Pitt. This mountain is surrounded by a band of lava, inside of which are a number of beautiful lakes and plenty of game. The mules of the pack train kept getting their feet fast in the lava, and one became so badly used up that it was necessary to abandon it. An amusing feature of the trip was the fact that both parties camped on the mountain three days, each looking for the other. When the discovery was made they had all the time been camping almost within gunshot of each other. The altitude of Mt. Pitt has heretofore been given at 9780 feet, but, while it is not yet settled exactly, it is found to be very close to 10,400 feet.

By way of the difficulties encountered it may be said it is impossible to get long sights owing to the haze that seems constantly to hang over the mountains, hence it becomes necessary to crowd the work during clear weather. So far seven different points have been occupied, none of which are less than fifty miles apart, while from Mt. Pitt to Thompson's peak is over one hundred miles. Progress has been slow and tedious owing to the presence of great quantities of snow. Mules of the pack train sometimes slide down the mountains from 150 to 200 feet. In crossing streams they several times lost their footing, got washed down with the current, and were rescued only after prolonged and dangerous work in swift streams of water. To reach the summit of Thompson's peak it was necessary to climb over snow for five miles, a part of the time cutting footsteps in the ice with an axe. Aside from this it was necessary to sleep on the very summits of the mountains several nights in succession, with the mercury prowling around in the neighborhood of zero and lower, so as to take advantage of the early morning light.

Mr. Kerr will work north from here, the next point to be occupied being Mt. Scott, from which place the work will again be connected east and west, and still moving northward the next point will be Diamond peak, and then the Three Sisters. This work will be carried to August 1st, then the detailed mapping will be done on a field scale of two miles to the inch, (final publication being four miles) and vertical contours 200 feet, carrying it as far north as possible, and west to the 123d degree of longitude. Owing to the interest centered in Crater lake it is possible an extra detailed map may be made of that region.

Capt. Dutton has been camped here for some time past, but will probably leave for Crater lake to-morrow. In my next I will endeavor to describe our trip to the lake, followed by the launching of the boats over the cliff and subsequent work in the immediate vicinity.

W. G. STEELE.

DEATHS DURING JUNE.

Following is a list of deaths in this city during June, as reported to the chief of police, giving name, age, cause of death and place of nativity:

2—Barlard Moore, 56 years, dropsy, New Jersey.

2—Jennie Jones, 32 years, pleura-pneumonia, Ohio.

3—Lee Joe, 31 years, consumption, China.

6—Emma McFarland Hogue, 34 years, lesion of the brain, Illinois.

6—Margaret Aberst, 35 years, pyemea, Switzerland.

7—Walter William Noon, 2 years, spinal disorder.

8—Victorine Gouion, 52 years, bronchitis, Oregon.

8—Minnie Flanders, 25 years, compression of the brain, Vermont.

9—Jacob Feldman, 40 yrs, rupture of spleen, Germany.

9—Jacob Leinwander, 33 years, ulceration of liver and stomach, Austria.

13—John L. Bliss, 60 years, inflammation of the brain, United States.

13—Michael Ahearn, 53 years, apoplexy, Ireland.

15—Mrs. Mary Wasserman, 53 years, senile inanition, Nashville.

16—Laura Florence Patterson, 5 mos, acute meningitis, Oregon.

17—J. L. Crim, 80 years, catarrhal ulceration, United States.

17—Josephine Edgar, 33 years, typhoid fever, colored, Louisiana.

23—Unknown man, 35 years, drowned.

23—Ah Yer, 25 years, consumption, China.

24—Ah Yin, 31 years, dropsy, China.

24—Christina Murphy, 1 day, stillborn, Oregon.

TO MILK SELLERS AND CONSUMERS OF MILK.

PORTLAND, July 7, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Owing to a defect in the law regulating the sale of milk, etc., in this state, it appears from a recent decision of Judge Stearns that the law relating to feeding unhealthy food to milch cows can not be enforced.

We are well satisfied that milk from cows fed on brewers' waste (commonly called malt) is unhealthy food and that it would be an easy matter to establish this fact by testimony that can not and would not be questioned, if a trial could be reached. Believing that the law was enacted to protect the consumers of milk, I am determined to publish in the press of this city the names of all milkmen who feed such food to their cows after the 15th day of July, 1886.

W. W. BAKER,
Oregon State Dairy Commissioner.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

L. B. Seeley vs. S. G. Reed—Order extending time for taking testimony on stipulation of June 30.

Wiedeman vs. Hartford insurance company—Set for hearing July 9 on demurrer to complaint.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 1.

Amos N. Kings vs. Q. Voos, et. al.; argued and submitted.

D. S. Stimpson excused as juror for the remainder of the term.

The case of E. Lilienthal & Co., wholesale liquor merchants of San Francisco, against Le Grand & Brown, has been settled and dismissed. The action was to recover $19,408 80 for liquors sold and delivered.

C. H. Bacon vs. W. W. Espey; papers withdrawn from the files.

Quong Sang Wa vs. Foo Tai Co.; suit to recover $1122 73; settled and dismissed.

Benham, Trumbull & Co. vs. H. M. Taylor; settled and dismissed. This was a suit brought October 17, 1883, to recover $202 90 for goods sold and delivered.

James Kelly vs. Portland National bank; settled and dismissed.

Yuen Wa & Co. vs. Ah Lee; papers withdrawn from files.

Charles Upton vs. D. C. Lounsberry; judgment by default for $72 20, together with costs. Plaintiff brought suit June 16th last, to recover from defendant on a promissory note for $41 27 executed to Hawley, Dodd & Co., April 3, 1880, and by them transferred to plaintiff.

E. Knode vs. Charles S. Young; judgment for plaintiff for $20 and costs, and order for sale of attached property. This is a case appealed from the East Portland precinct justice's court, and was brought to recover on a promissory note.

The case of Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. W. A. Thompson, former manager of the Thompson opera company, was tried before a jury, who returned a verdict for $125, the amount sued for. Thompson had John & Sons, of San Francisco, ship him some costumes from San Francisco. Wells, Fargo & Co. advanced the money, but Thompson claimed the costumes didn't suit, shipped them back and refused to settle with the express company. They then brought suit, in pursuance of which the sheriff went to the Casino opera house and seized a lot of other costumes.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 2.

Judge Stearns will announce decisions this morning in the following cases: Lewis Love et al. vs. The City of Portland, on demurrer; James Steel vs. George V. and Lillie James, on demurrer; State of Oregon vs. Charles Jackson, motion to set aside indictment.

E. P. Wright vs. G. Shindler; motion to allow plaintiff to survey dam; allowed.

Annie Hellmer vs. Vacuum Motor company; demurrer to complaint overruled in part and sustained in part, and ten days to amend complaint.

E. Haas vs. M. Morris; exceptions to report of referee sustained.

M. P. Charles drawn as grand juror.

James Poole, a native of Canada, admitted to citizenship.

State vs. Charles Jackson; motion to set aside indictment argued and submitted. Jackson was arrested for stealing a nickle watch and chain. It is claimed he should not have been indicted, as he committed only petit larceny.

NEW SUITS.

C. P. Kellogg & Co., a Chicago firm, yesterday brought suit in the state circuit court against S. M. Sigler, W. J. Hutton and John Allison. The complaint sets forth that October 1, 1875, plaintiff sued defendants in the court of common pleas in Jasper county, Mo., for $430 70, and during the month of February, 1876, got judgment. They claim the judgment is wholly unsatisfied, with the exception of some $20, which was paid. The reason of bringing an action here is not stated in the complaint.

Carrie Hoopes has commenced suit in the state circuit court for a divorce from Charles Hoopes.

Benjamin H. Bowman has commenced an action at law in the state circuit court against George Holman to recover $1324 15.

COUNTY COURT.

Estate of J. J. Burton, deceased; demurrer to petition heard and overruled.

Estate of Paul M. Brenan, deceased; objections to final account of administrator set for hearing Tuesday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Estate of Henry Taylor; citation to administrator to show cause why he has not filed final account.

Estate of H. L. McCoy, deceased; sale of realty confirmed.

Estate of Charles Holman, deceased; will admitted to probate and appraisers appointed.

COMMISSIONERS.

Road from southeast corner of section 24, T. 1 S, R. 2 E, to road running north into Richey and Foster road; E. Himmons, E. G. Geise and Thomas Tengrove appointed viewers, and T. M. Hurlburt surveyor, to meet July 21, 1886, at John Jot's residence.

Ordered that supervisor of road district No. 7 pay over to supervisor of road district No. 4 the tax assessed on block 31, included in tax roll of district No. 7; total amount, $49 60.

POLICE COURT.

The case against E. W. Hanson, of assault and battery on Maggie Smith, was dismissed. J. B. Proctor, an old-timer, was fined $5 for drunkenness, and Mike Maloney forfeited $5 bail rather than appear to stand trial on a like charge. Len Wah Louis, under arrest for assault and battery on Ah Noon, was discharged from custody.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT PROVIDENCE ACADEMY.

VANCOUVER, W. T., July 6.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., the numerous friends and patrons of this well-known institution assembled to witness the pleasing efforts of the young ladies at the end of their scholastic year. All acquitted themselves of the onerous tasks allotted to them in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon themselves and upon their alma mater, and where all did so well it would be unfair to discriminate.

The entertainment prepared at the special request of the young ladies for the benefit of the many orphans sheltered under the hospitable roof of the House of Providence, proved to be of such deep interest throughout that the four hours through which it lasted held the attention and elicited the hearty applause of the large and appreciative audience.

A very striking feature in the entertainment was the appearance of the orphans, ranging from young girls (fifty-five in number) just closing their teens to tiny tots, and of boys not yet in their teens to little fellows just gone into trousers. The former, in thrilling tones, told how deeply thankful they felt for kindness so lavishly bestowed. Ere they had finished many a tear of heartfelt sympathy found its way unbidden to the eyes of the assembled spectators.

The "Band of Jolly Brothers," numbering sixty-five boys, brought down the house. "Fabiola," a drama of much merit, was next played by the pupils of the academy, while strains of music and song, also by the pupils, filled the interludes, rendering the whole a brilliant gem, all gleaming with brightest rays of benevolence and good will, to be enshrined forever in memory's casket by all those who had the good pleasure to be present.

A very pleasant surprise was prepared for the Sisters and friends of the institution by Principal Musician Darcy and five companions of the Fourteenth infantry band, who came equipped with their instruments and kindly volunteered their services. The beautiful strains of music which they freely discoursed, lent an additional charm to the evening's entertainment; all the more so as the deed was gracious, and most graciously done. All honor to the motive which prompted it. The programme closed with a grand "Good Night," and all departed much pleased.

THE O. P.'s EXTENSION TO ALBANY.

Albany Herald 7th.

The managers of the Oregon Pacific railroad are just commencing a busy summer's work in the matter of pushing the road eastward. These operations which have been held in abeyance during the early part of the season until the preliminary work of surveying, right of way, etc., had been accomplished, are now to be prosecuted with vigor.

Wm. M. Hoag, vice-president of the road, on a recent visit to this city, stated to a *Herald* reporter that the timber and other material for the bridge is now being shipped from Yaquina and will begin to be received in this city during the present week. A considerable quantity of timbering for the bridge has already been unloaded at Corvallis and is waiting to be transferred to Albany. The line of the road to this city has been definitely located, and the bridge will span the river at a point just below the Red Crown mills. Bids for the construction of the road to this city were opened at Corvallis Saturday and the contract was let to G. W. Hunt, who was in the city yesterday on his way to Portland. A force of about 200 men has already been engaged, and in a few days a large number of picks, shovels and scrapers will be busily employed in throwing up the grade to this city. The ties for the road have been cut and the rails have been shipped by the company, and it is expected that cars will be running to this city by the middle of September.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE has wonderful healing power over all Flesh Wounds, Sore Joints.

The epicure's delight: Ghirardelli's Vanilla Chocolate. Superior to the best imported.

THE TEACHERS AT YAQUINA.

More Sight-Seeing than Work for the First Two Days of the State Institute

YAQUINA CITY, July 6.

The Oregon State Teachers' association met at the city hall in this place at 1 P. M. to-day. Great credit is due the residents of this place for the interest exhibited in the work of the association, as shown by the tasty, attractive manner in which they have decorated the hall, specially for this occasion. A grand stand was erected at one end of the hall, a piano provided, comfortable seats erected for an audience of at least 500, and overhead a profusion of evergreens that gave the hall and its appointments an air of welcome most gratifying to the visiting teachers.

Without any circumlocution Superintendent McElroy arose in his place on the platform and declared the association convened and in working order. Special programmes had been printed, and first in order was J. B. Horner, principal of the Roseburg public school; topic, "School Government." Mr. Horner presented his views on this question clearly, forcibly, tersely; and, while giving credit for all the good and mild agencies might produce in the management of the school, he enunciated the doctrine that pupils must know that "there is a power behind the throne" that can and will bring them to account for their evil deeds.

At the close of Mr. Horner's address, which was well received, Rev. J. R. N. Bell of Roseburg, was called out to speak upon the subject "Miscellaneous." The gentleman began by saying that he had not studied up his impromptu speech and therefore could not deliver it. Mr. Bell, when he chooses, is a genuine humorist. For half an hour he amused the audience by pleasing images of the doings of the excursionists. He closed his remarks by making an appeal to the institute to join an excursion to South Beach, planned by Mr. Rigler. A rising vote revealed the fact that about eighty persons wished to go and the excursion was declared a part of the programme for the remainder of the day. Mr. Rigler was dispatched by Supt. McElroy to so announce to the captains of the steamers Cleveland and Tressa May.

Mrs. C. Dunlap of Portland, was next on the list. The lady read a paper upon the "Mission of the Kindergarten." Mrs. Dunlap is quite enthusiastic upon that system of education.

Mr. Rigler now took the stand to discuss United States history, but owing to nearness of the hour for going on the excursion he moved that the institute adjourn for that purpose. The motion prevailed and the institute took a recess till 1 P. M. to-morrow.

Nearly the entire association boarded the steamers aforementioned, and were taken down to the mouth of the bay to watch the steamship Yaquina cross the bar on her way to San Francisco. Mr. Rigler went as stevedore of the Tressa May, and Mr. Bell, owing to the fact that he is a democrat, was appointed "cargodero" of the good craft Cleveland. The boats went off in fine style, and under the skillful direction of Messrs. Rigler and Bell the excursionists had an enjoyable trip; saw the good ship Yaquina dip her prow into the briny deep, picked up shells, hunted water agates, chased crabs and shrimps, had a good time in general, and returned at 6 o'clock.

About 150 persons, mostly teachers, came in on the train yesterday, reaching this place at 8 P. M. Arrangements had been made to accommodate 350 visitors at this place, Newport and South Beach. On our way over the distribution was made as nearly as possible. Steamers to be on hand to convey guests to South Beach and Newport. Superintendent McElroy very thoughtfully provided each one coming to attend the institute with a check to the hotel where assigned, which insured board and lodging at $1 per day—being half rates. About 75 persons stopped at this place, and put up at the Yaquina City hotel, Mr. William Grant, proprietor. The house was recently built and not yet really prepared for the reception of guests, but Mr. Grant proved himself equal to the emergency. The hour was late, everybody was hungry, and when hunger was appeased there was a general scramble for beds, but during all the confusion Mr. Grant was all serenity and good nature, and by 12 o'clock had all his pedagogues, excursionists, immigrants and what-nots stored away in their little beds, where many of them—very many of them, of the masculine gender, of course—snored as loudly and as comfortably as though they were under their own roofs.

Ten o'clock to-day was the hour appointed for the opening of the institute, but when morning came the rain, which began last week, still continued to fall and the opening was deferred till 1 P. M. This morning, notwithstanding the rain, the excursionists, bent on seeing all to be seen and improving their time to the utmost, went down to Newport and spent the forenoon on the beach near Cape Foulweather, returning here at 1 o'clock. D.

RAILROAD NEWS.

CASCADE TUNNEL ITEMS.

Kittitas *Localizer*: Work is progressing along the line of the grade above here. But more hands are needed to push the work as fast as desired. The machinery for the tunnel is nearly all on the move, which, we learn, is to be put in place as soon as it is possible to do so. Teams are running constantly, carrying supplies, machinery and grading tools for use on the road. Preston's express is making three trips a week. A. Mullen has a newspaper depot at the tunnel. Nelson Bennett was in town last week. He says the west side grade has quite a force at work on it. Clearing the route and grading are going on simultaneously. David Murray returned from the tunnel on Saturday. He reports the tunnel in 438 feet. The work is nearly up with the heading. The project of generating the power at the east end, to drive work at both ends, by conveying the compressed air through a 3 mile tube, has been abandoned. A wagon road is being built over the mountain, which, when completed, will be used to convey, by wagons, a portion of the machinery. A division of the boilers and one of the compressors will be taken over to operate the machinery at the west side. At the several camps along the line 600 men are wanted. Fifty are wanted at the tunnel. Four Burleigh drills are now at work in the east end.

ANOTHER LINE TALKED OF.

Sprague may, some day not far distant, become the initial point for a diverging railroad through the Big Bend via Ellensburg to Puget Sound. This road would necessarily pass through a large tract of good land on the east side of the Columbia. This road will be necessary in a few years to transport the fruit from the Wenatchie orchards and vineyards which are beginning to bear nicely. Puget sound will be the market the said products will seek. Nearly every rancher in the Wenatchie country has set out orchards of apples, pears, peaches and grapes. The quality of all such fruits is not beaten anywhere on the Pacific coast.

THE OREGON PACIFIC.

Albany *Herald*: We are informed that the O. P. R. R. line from Corvallis to this city has been permanently located on the Benton county side of the river. The evidence of this fact is that the parties have been paid for the right of way, and the right of way obtained from all but two on the route. Engineers are busy making soundings for the proposed bridge crossing below the Red Crown mills. Rumors are rife that the grading contracts have been let.

FOUR MONTHS' WORK.

The following is a statement of the work accomplished by the Young Men's Christian association during the months of March, April, May and June:

Total in attendance in rooms	22,805
Attendance in reading room	12,000
Attendance in gymnasium	1386
Sunday afternoon service	1238
Noon services	1023
Young men's meeting	419
Young men's Bible study	255
Board and committee meetings	210
Entertainments	5082
EMPLOYMENT.	
Applications by business men for assistants	42
Applications by young men for situations	85
Situations filled	28
MEMBERSHIP.	
New members, active	18
New members, associate	11
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Calls by secretary on young men	669
Calls received by secretary	950
Calls made on business by secretary	1050
Letters and postal cards mailed	1204
Letters written by strangers	252
Letters of inquiry received	25
Letters of introduction given to young men	16
Persons directed to boarding house	40
Visitors registered	279
Printed invitations to meetings and rooms given out	8000

Delicate diseases, affecting male or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Illustrated book for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

San Francisco *Chronicle*, daily and weekly. Sole agency at Browning's, 52 Morrison.

New Periodical and Stationery stand, 150 First street (Occidental hotel). C. H. Wilcox, Proprietor.

Book Cases and Side Boards, all styles and prices, at G. Shindler & Co.'s, 166 First st.

THE EAST SIDE.

A very pleasant party was given last evening at the residence of Rev. and Mrs. E. T. Ingle by Miss Bernice Ingle, in honor of Miss Annie Fahrer, the occasion being a farewell reception to that young lady, in view of her departure for the East. Miss Fahrer was one of the efficient teachers of the Chemawa Indian school, near Salem, and during her stay among us has made many warm friends, who will regret to say farewell. She goes first to Missouri and thence to Lancaster, Ohio, her home. A very delightful evening was enjoyed by all present—the hours being varied with entertaining social games, and fittingly crowned with a bounteous repast of good things. At a late hour the company adjourned, with the best wishes for the fair traveler's future success. Those present were: Rev. D. O. Ghormley, Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Holt, Miss Annie Fahrer, Miss Della Martin, Miss Alice Chance, Miss Sadie Manion, Miss Bessie Purdan, Miss Irene Messick, Messrs. F. A. Kenney, C. P. Messick, B. Kenney, W. R. Preston.

ONE MORE LUNATIC.

Dr. C. H. Raffety was called out to Dunn's brickyard yesterday afternoon to pass upon the mental condition of one Walters, a German, lately arrived from California, who has been employed in the yard for a few days past. Walters appears to have taken a violent dislike to several of his fellow workmen, and on Tuesday evening made things generally lively around the community lodging house by demolishing beds and throwing blankets out of the window. Last evening Mr. Dunn, assisted by several of his workmen, escorted Walters to the city jail in Portland, where he was locked up.

TUESDAY'S LUNATIC.

J. C. Hoar, the *non compos mentis* individual, who was locked up in the city jail on Tuesday evening was taken to Portland yesterday by city marshal McMillan and placed in charge of a police officer who knew him. Hoar is a miner of Southern Oregon, and has been illy treated by some parties down there who have tried to swindle him out of valuable mining property. He had a return excursion ticket to Medford, and will be permitted to return next week, unless he should develope more alarming symptoms than he exhibits at present.

TEACHERS ELECTED.

The directors of school district No. 31, embracing Holladay's addition and Albina met on Monday evening and elected the following teachers to fill vacancies: Miss Eva M. Browning, Miss Kate Donlan, Miss Ella Crawford, Mr. Wash, formerly of Goldendale, W. T., was elected to succeed Prof. M. L. Pratt. The next term of the schools in the district will commence Monday, August 30.

NOTES.

Capt. E. Martin and family will go to Long Beach this morning.

Mrs. W. O. Mohler took the Northern Pacific train yesterday for her home in the East.

H. C. Myers returned to Blalocks yesterday, after a visit of several weeks in East Portland.

Miss Dora Humphrey, daughter of Councilman Humphrey, is visiting friends in Eugene city.

Mrs. J. A. Campbell and daughter have gone to Yaquina bay, to remain during the heated term.

Mrs. John Frenzette, daughter of Mrs. C. B. Burtel, returned on the Atlantic express yesterday for her home in Dayton, W. T.

The directors of school district No. 21 met last evening to consider the bids received for repairing the Central school building. They did not fully determine in the matter.

Phalanx lodge, K. of P., installed the following officers on Tuesday evening: Chancellor commander, H. J. Schade; vice chancellor, J. H. Schade; prelate, C. W. L. Cecil; master of arms, F. Payne.

District Attorney H. E. McGinn has appointed J. A. Campbell of this city as deputy prosecuting attorney for the precincts of East Portland, Albina and Sellwood on this side the river, and Fulton precinct on the west side.

At the conference of the Evangelical church, recently held in the city of Salem, the Rev. H. L. Pratt, of Corvallis, was appointed assistant pastor of Zion Evangelical church in this city. The reverend gentleman has arrived and taken up his residence with C. C. Poling, in Stephens' addition, and will preach in Zion church on Sunday next.

WINLOCK ITEMS.

WINLOCK, W. T., July 7.

During the absence of the postmaster this week C. H. Casher efficiently served in that capacity.

W. H. Ball has closed down his shingle mill at this place and intends removing the mill to Newaukum.

J. W. Wall butchered his pet deer yesterday and made a grand distribution among his East Tennessee friends.

C. S. Wall, who is confined to his bed with typhoid fever, and whose recovery was despaired of, is now rapidly recovering.

The young ladies and gentlemen remaining in town celebrated the Fourth by a dance at Herrington's hotel Monday night.

There is talk of a drug store to be opened here as soon as the saloon closes under the effect of the late prohibition election.

Jack Wesley's cherry trees are loaded down with the luscious fruit and he has begun supplying the Winlock market at two bits per gallon.

James H. Winters and family left this morning, via the Northern Pacific, for Springdale, Arkansas, going by their former home, Lamar, Missouri.

Father Emile Kauten left this place a few days ago for a visit to home folks in Belgium, after an absence of eleven years in this country. He went via New York and will be gone till Christmas.

D. G. Ainslie, three miles below Winlock, is expecting in a few days a new engine for his sawmills, which he has ordered from the East. He will then increase his force of hands and begin operations on a much larger scale.

The following Winlock people attended the Fourth of July celebration at Chehalis: Dr. C. C. Pagett, W. H. Ball, S. C. Herrin and wife, W. T. Bybain, D. F. Isenhower, M. F. Wall, Wm. Gunder, Mr. Berryhill and wife, Misses Mintie and Louis Herrington, Chas. Leonard, Link Lewis, James and Matthew Ainslie and Miss Mattie Vanice.

YAMHILL NOTES.

MCMINNVILLE, July 7.

Our county fair will be held in September beginning the 6th.

Dr. J. B. Laughary, of Dallas, spent Sunday here, visiting relatives.

The firemen's ball, given at the opera house here, on Saturday evening, netted them $51.

Chris Wortman, cashier of the Commercial National bank of Portland, spent Sunday here.

The managers of the county fair are taking advantage of the late rains to put the driving track in good order.

Maj. Dixon C. Williams, a revivalist from Tennessee, has been holding a series of interesting meetings here at the opera house.

The Sheridan cavalry, in their new uniforms, were the principal feature in the procession here the Fourth. They are a fine body of young men.

Berry picking on the Willamette seems to be fashionable now. People go from here every day; they average about five or six gallons per day to the hand.

The Fourth was celebrated here in good shape. The usual sports and pastimes were indulged in. Rev. J. R. N. Bell, of Roseburg, delivered the oration. There was a large crowd of visitors in attendance, estimated at from 4000 to 5000. North Yamhill also celebrated with good success.

Hembree camp of Indian war veterans, of this county, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: R. R. Laughlin, captain; G. L. Rowland, first lieutenant; W. C. Hembree, second lieutenant; G. C. Robison, O. S.; C. A. Wallace, C. S.; Wm. Russell, musician; Jason Peters, color bearer; Wm. Colwell, messenger.

TURF TOPICS.

The Eastern Oregon Agricultural association races at Pendleton July 2, 3, and 4 were well attended. Following is a brief summary:

Friday—Running race, half-mile dash, purse $50. Entries—Indian Paul named Paul, Rube Wilson named Highwater, C. J. Matlock, Laura M.; Wilson Chapel, Mat McCullough, and N. Carnahan, Frenchy. Mat McCullough won the race and first money in 50¾ seconds; Highwater got second money.

Saturday—Running race, three-eighths mile dash, purse $10 added money. Entries—Skipaway by Charles Ladd, Barb Wire by C. J. Matlock, Smooth Wire by S. L. Morse. Smooth Wire won the race; time, 38 seconds.

Same day—Running race, three-eighths mile dash: Entries—Villard by Tom Milarkey, Highwater by Rube Wilson, Hover by Nathan Oak. Villard won the race; time, 1.35 seconds.

Saturday—Running race, five-eighths mile dash; entries—Rapetta by C. J. Matlock, Lila Ferguson by E. P. Nichols, Bogus by W. H. Babb. Race was won by Lila Ferguson; time, 1:02½.

Same day—Match race: entries—Lady Duffy by Tom Milarkey, and Tom Dalley by W. H. Babb. Tom Dalley won the race; time, 0:30½.

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Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches,—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucus accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated, and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

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25 YEARS IN USE.
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SYMPTOMS OF A
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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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WHEREAS APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE by The Willamette Transportation and Locks Company for the closing of the Canal and Locks at the Willamette Falls, near Oregon City, for the purpose of improving and repairing the same; and, whereas, it appears that extensive improvements and repairs are important and necessary; now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the said Canal and Locks will be closed for the purpose of making such improvements and repairs for a period not exceeding six weeks from and after the 15th day of July, A. D. 1886.
Z. F. MOODY,
R. P. EARHART,
EDWARD HIRSCH,
Board of Canal Commissioners.
Oregon City papers please copy.
Salem, June 25, 1886.

[illegible]
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